REGD. NO. B.1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 48 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Princes' Charge-Sheet Against British Govt.

J. P. C. Provisions & "Breach Of Understandings"

Demand Radical Amendments

Out To Safeguard Their Sovereign Rights, Prestige & Position

That the provisions of the Government of India Bill are contrary to the understandings given and that most of them are prejudicial to their interests, constitutional position and prestige to the extent of affecting their sovereign rights are understood to be the conclusions arrived at by the Princes who met in conference at Patiala House in Bombay on Monday to consider the J. P. C. Scheme and the Federation proposal.

Radical Amendments Necessary

It was emphasised, according to the communique issued by the Secretary to the President of the Chamber, that before the Bill could be considered acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential respects and the conference endorsed the recommendations of the Ministers' Committee in this respect.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

What is considered to be the most important conference, and attended, perhaps, by the largest number, of Princes, was held yesterday in Bombay at the Patiala House, Napean Sea Road.

Nearly sixty Princes from the different States of India and an almost equal number of Ministers were present to discuss, it is believed, the Government of India Bill in conjunction with the amendments formulated at Delhi by the Committee of Ministers, and also to consider the line of action to be taken to secure the necessary amendments for the Bill.

The conference was convened by the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Though the proceedings have been kept strictly confidential, it is understood, that there was a frank discussion on the Government of India Bill and in the course of the discussion the majority of the princes and the ministers are understood to have expressed in strongest terms their disappointment over the provisions of the Bill inasmuch as the provisions as framed in the Bill were not in conformity with the agreement and understanding hitherto arrived at and were calculated to affect prejudicially the interests and the status of the princes.

SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.

Further the princes seemed to have reiterated the view that while the princes are still willing to adhere to the idea of federation, their accession to the Federation would mainly depend upon the substantial changes required to be made in the Bill as well as in the draft of instruments of accession.

With this view it is understood that the Conference has asked the Committee of Ministers to go through the Bill clause by clause and report the same to the Conference at various stages, so that the whole position regarding the entry into the Federation may be clarified. However it is learnt that none of the Ministers are authorised by their states to commit their States at this juncture.

Their task at present is understood to be merely to go through the provisions of the Bill in detail and point out the defects and disabilities-constitutional or otherwise.

"LET DOWN."

Looking to the trend of the discussions to-day, the United Press gathers that the present mood of the Princes is not to favour the Federation unless substantial changes in the Bill are made. They seem to feel that they are let down and the present provisions are contrary to the understandings given and that most of the provisions are positively against the interests, constitutional position and prestige even to the extent of affecting their sovereign rights.

FURTHER SCRUTINY.

After the termination of the Conference at 4-30 p.m. the Committee of Ministers met at the Nizam's Palace under the presidency of Sir Akbar Hydari and subjected the Bill to further scrutiny.—United Press.

THEY WANT RADICAL AMENDMENTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has issued the following communique about to-day's meeting of the Princes and their Ministers.

"The meeting of Princes and Ministers which took place to-day under the presidency of the Maharaja of Patiala considered the report of the Committee of Ministers on the India Bill and the opinion of the Counsel who had been engaged to advise the Princes on this question. Full discussion took place which Their Highnesses of Bhopal, Bikaner, Patiala and Rewa and Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer took part and it was emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential respects and the Conference unanimously endorsed the recommendations of the Ministers' Committee and in conformity with those recommendations decided to put forward certain amendments. A resolution indicating the strong feelings of the States on the present proposals was also passed. The decisions of the Conference have been conveyed to the Viceroy with a view to their being communicated to the Secretary of State.—A. P.

C. D. FINE TO BE REFUNDED

Recovery From Brother Living Separate Held Illegal

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The first class sub-judge passed a decree of Rs. 1,000 with costs against the Secretary of State for India in the civil suit filed by one Dahyabhai of Dholka, Plaintiff.

Dahyabhai sued the Secretary of State to recover a sum of Rs. 1,000 which was taken from him by the police on account of a fine imposed on his brother who was convicted during the last C. D. Movement for publishing Congress bulletins and other offences, while the fine was recovered from Dahyabhai. He protested that his brother was living separately and the recovery of the fine was illegal.

The judge ordered the Secretary of State to pay Rs. 1,000 and the cost of the suit to plaintiff.—United Press.

Hobbs Retires From First Class Cricket

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The most famous and popular of all cricketers, Hobbs is retiring from first class cricket.

In the letter of resignation as playing member of the Surrey County Cricket Club he feels he should make room for younger men. He scored record 61,221 runs, 197 centuries during his first class career. It is understood that he will continue to play club cricket. Hobbs started first class cricket in 1905.

Princes And Federation

HOARE WILL MAKE STATEMENT TO-DAY

LONDON, Feb. 25.

It is understood at an early stage in to-morrow's Committee stage of the Government of India Bill Sir Samuel Hoare will make a statement on the situation which has arisen from to-day's princes' meeting.—Reuter.

10 YEARS' OLD BOY SHOWS BULLET WOUND

Ajra Victims Give Evidence In Firing Inquiry

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 25.

Evidence, on behalf of the Ajra Moslems began, when the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission sat to-day. Hussein Ibrahim, a Moslem boy of ten years old, stated that on January 5, while he was returning from the river, he got afraid, when he heard the shots fired. But a bullet hit him and he fainted, not to return to consciousness for two days.

The witness showed the marks of a bullet having passed through his left chest.

When cross-examined by S. G. Velinkar, counsel on behalf of the Ichalkaranji Officers, the witness said that he first heard about twenty shots fired. The witness later admitted that he came to see the fun.

One Moslem woman, Sakina Ladkhan, said that a bullet hit her when she went to fetch her sons, who had been out to see the firing.—A. P.

FRENCH LINER TRAGEDY

8 Dead And Many Injured Sequel To Boiler Explosion

(Special Cable)

TUNIS, Feb. 25.

Eight were dead and many injured in the boiler explosion aboard the French Government-owned liner "Gouverneur General Jounart."

Fire followed explosion but was extinguished in a few hours.

RUBBER QUOTA

Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The International Rubber Committee meets on 26th instant to fix quotas for the second quarter. London and Amsterdam generally opine that the Committee will decide on a 30 per cent cut.

It is pointed out that the Netherland-Indies Government recently repeatedly declared that the native production was under control. Moreover it is admitted that a higher price is needed to place the majority of the Dutch estates on profitable basis. Finally recent depreciation in sterling still further cuts down the profit margin for the Dutch. The minority declare any sharp rise in the price resulting from smaller production might check the present expansion of consumption and in view of the Committee's well-known inclination for moderation, except no change of quotas till the consumption shows signs of seasonal falling off.

Hindu Widows' Victory In Bombay Council

DESAI WITHDRAWS ADOPTION BILL

House Rejects Money-Lending Restriction Move

A feature of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday was the unexpectedly easy victory of the women of the Presidency.

Mr. H. R. Desai who had given notice of a Bill to amend the Law of Adoption by Hindu widows beat a hasty retreat and the large number of women in the galleries returned conscious that their protest had been salutary. The author of the Bill withdrew it.

Munawar's Bill Rejected

Earlier in the day the House rejected Mr. Syed Munawar's motion recommending his Bill to the Select Committee. The supporters of the Bill agreed that it was defectively drawn up, but it could be improved in the Committee. The opponents, however, had the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The galleries put on a very attractive appearance on Monday, when the Council reassembled to transact non-official business as all the available seats were occupied by ladies who were interested in the Bill to Amend the "Law of Adoption" which was to come up for discussion before the House.

Prominent among those who were seen at the visitors' galleries were Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Dalvi, Mrs. Deshmukh, Dr. Malinibai Sukathnkar, Miss Kashibai Naurange, Mrs. Padbidri, Mrs. Dongerkerry, Mrs. Faiz Tybji, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Maniben Kara and others.

The Bill to amend the "Law of Adoption" the first reading of which was over on Sept. 4., at Poona, contemplates that no widow who has not the family estate vested in her and whose husband was not separated, at the time of his death, shall be deemed competent to adopt a son to her husband without his authority or his consent of his undivided co-parceners.

The Question Hour

During the question hour, replying to Mr. G. S. Gangoli, the Home Member said that the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Bombay had agreed that the Mysore Darbar shall undertake the proposed project provided the scenic effect of the Gersappa Falls is safeguarded during the fair season and also that the Government of Bombay is supplied with electric power from the proposed scheme, if and when required, on terms to be agreed upon between the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mysore.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD STUFF

Replying to Dr. M. D. Gilder, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that the Government proposed to amend shortly, the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, which provided for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food and not drugs. The Government hoped to introduce it at the Poona session. There were two laboratories under the Director of Public Health.

NO POISON IN TODDY

Continuing, the Minister for Local Self-Government said that adulteration or drugging of toddy sold in Bombay was never suspected and hence no samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. After hearing the alleged dangerous adulteration, samples of toddy collected from different localities in Poona were analysed at the Poona laboratory and all of them were found to be free from any poisonous drug or preservatives.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Is there an apparatus in any of these Laboratories where it could be tested whether the toddy is illicitly manufactured? (laughter).

Regulate Money-Lending

After question-hour Mr. Sayed Munawar (nominated) moved a Bill to regulate the money-lending business. The speaker suggested that the question should be sent to a Select Committee consisting of about 15 members of the Council who should report within two months.

Mr. Sayed Munawar said that money-lending hit the agriculturists hard. The extent to which they were hampered is to be guaged from the amount of litigation in the Small Causes Court at Karachi last year.

The speaker also quoted other facts and figures from Bengal to support his statement.

He concluded that unless the money-lending business was regulated it would swell to dangerous proportions.

NOT SO DANGEROUS!

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (University) opposing the amendment remarked that the money-lending problem, as it was made out to appear, was not assuming such dangerous proportions as the 'Marwaris' have closed business in rural areas. The business in rural areas had either dwindled or they could not realise their dues. Further the amendment was not sought to give relief to the non-agriculturists.

NO "MARWARIS" THERE NOW.

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) opposing the Bill said that the present proposed measure would not help those whom the mover intended to help. If the Bill were to be passed into law, the creditors would stop giving credit to the poorer people, who were in need of money. According to the speaker the marwaris had migrated from the villages and there were no more money-lenders there than the Co-operative Societies.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) supporting the Bill condemned the ways of the money-lenders who kept false accounts and dragged agriculturists into Court. In Sindh if a man became a debtor, he was eternally a debtor. He wanted that the debtors should be protected against the methods of the creditors.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Merchants Chamber) opposed the Bill and said that all the Commercial Associations in the city fully sympa-

(Continued on page 8.)

RECORD DEFEAT FOR GOVT

INDIANISATION DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

For the first time in the history of this Assembly Government and Opposition were of one mind. The reason for this unusual spectacle was a cut motion by the EuroDpean side to condemn the railway policy of lowering freights in competition with shipping companies. Mr. Ghuznavi was the most outspoken champion of the Railway Board and most of his remarks received a nodding assent from Mr. P. R. Rau. He told the House that shipping companies were British and railway money at least remained in India and that if anything, shipping companies should be legally bound against raising rates.

SHIPPING INTEREST NON-INDIAN

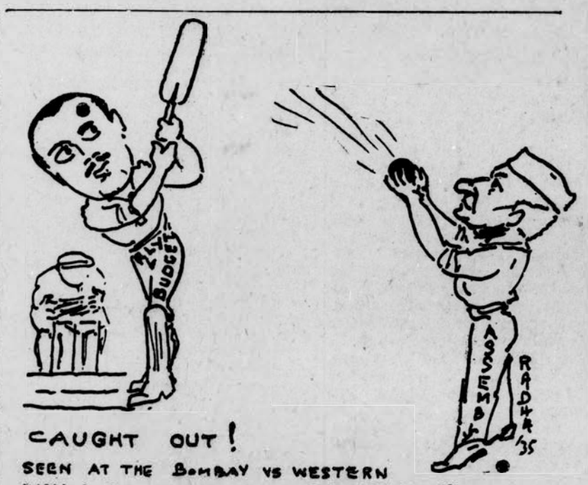
Mr. B. Das made an effective contribution representing the view of Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and showed that shipping interests were non-Indian. The result was that the European group finding itself completely isolated did not even challenge a division.

A remarkable feature of the debate was the maiden speech made by Mr. D'Souza, DiDrector of Traffic, Railway Board who dealt with the whole case with such ease and knowledge of parliamentary form and names of members that the performance was remarkable for a man who became member of the House only to-day and has never sat in it before.

Earlier the debate on Inidanisation of Railway services created another landmark in that the previous record of 80 votes against Government on any division was beaten and the motion of the Nationalist leader was carried by 81 to 44 votes.

GRAB AND BRAG

Congress speakers had full say. Dr. Khare of Nagpur showed himself a capable successor of Mr. Abhyankar and invented for the House the phrase that British policy is one of "grab and brag". Thus four letters rearranged, summed up his view of the British. Mr. Ramnarayan Singh won cheers from the House by saying that Indianisation without the possession of authority by Indians would be dangerous to Indian, liberty. The House enjoyed this because, it was a hit against the Law Member's recent point of order on Mr. Desai's cut against the Railway Board.



CAUGHT OUT!
SEEN AT THE BOMBAY VS WESTERN INDIA STATES MATCH ON SATURDAY

Red Forces' Advance In N. China

LONDON, Feb. 25.

About 20 British missionaries were evacuated from Shensi owing to the menace of Red Forces' advance in North China.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA

MESSINA, Feb. 25.

Bodies of troops continue to reach here for embarkation "en route" to North African Colonies. Thirty-six hundred soldiers with three tons of war material and equipment left to-day and it is estimated by 5/3 15,000 of the Peloritana division and 7,500 of Gavinana will have sailed.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a girl of 14 a suitable well-to-do educated young Hindu Bridegroom. Apply Box No. 3758 "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of a business concern in Bombay or up-country. Only English & Vernacular knowing need apply with testimonials to The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores near Bori Bunder. (3762).

Wanted Urgently:—Confidential Typist-Secretary (Permanent) for office correspondence. Salary Rs. 40—10—100. Cash security Rs. 250 essential. Only experienced, willing worker need apply Dalal and Company, 369-371, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3759).

Dacca University:— Applications for the Professorship in Arabic and Islamic Studies will be received by the Registrar upto the 30th June, 1935 and not up to the 30th April 1935 as previously notified (3693).

Wanted Ladies & Gents as Managers, Clerks, Canvassing Agents to work for The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi, on handsome pay and commission. Those who can guarantee some business should apply personally. The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., 61|63, Nagdevi Street, 3rd floor, Pishori Building, Mandvi, Bombay 3. (3753).

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

Wanted: Experienced Operator for Excelsior Model III B Cigarettes Machine. Apply with copies of certificates, Box No. 3746, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply (3683).

A specialised staff and regular classes for July examination—Senior Cambridge provides better prospects in India and abroad. Last date of sending forms 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (3173).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras (3629)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans upto Ten Lacs arranged on inheritance rights, mortgages of Estates, Jewellery Factory, Cinema Films Studios. Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road Bible Building, Bombay. (3760).

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Sewage Farm Superintendent at Jamshedpur in the grade of Rs. 300-20-400. The appointment will be in the first instance on Probation for a period of six months. If confirmed the appointment will be subject to the Steel Company's Service Rules and Regulations. The applicants must be in possession of the Diploma of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, and must have had practical experience for several years in the management of a large Farm, where both cultivation and dairying are carried on. The selected applicants will be required to visit Jamshedpur for interview at their own expense.

Applications must reach the General Manager, the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P. O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway not later than 12 noon on 1st March, 1935

9674.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESAR EDULJI COOPER and MANCHERSHAW MANECKJI MEHTA and Dr. Miss AWANBAI MANECKJI MEHTA, all of Bombay, the proving Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. MANECKJI BOMANJI MEHTA have agreed to sell to my client free from all encumbrances the piece of land, admeasuring 1420 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts bearing Final Plot No. 115 of Town Planning Scheme No. 3 of Vile-Parle. The said piece of land is bounded on the North by Plot No. 116, on the South by Plot No. 114, reserved for School, on the East partly by Plot No. 117-A and partly by Plot No. 117-B, and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, waqf, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 23rd day of February, 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B. A. LL. B.
Advocate, High Court.
9696.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. EBRAHIM MANJI and MAHAMAD MANJI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to my client free from all encumbrances the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle, admeasuring 1900 square yards or thereabouts and being the Southern part of Final Plot Number 143 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on the North by the Northern part of the said plot belonging to Mr. C.H. Pandya, on the South by the Nehru Road, on the East partly by Final Plot Number 141 and partly by Final Plot Number 142 of the same Scheme, and on the West by the Play-ground Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 24th day of February 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, High Court.
9691.

Public Notices

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on Tuesday, the 12th March, 1935 at 6 P. M. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1934.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the voting papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1935.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman or as may be duly proposed by any member in writing to the Hon. Secretary four clear days before the date of the meeting.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR.
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1935.

9690.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION OF A SMALL-POX WARD AT ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL will be received upto 1-0 P. M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, together with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 per copy by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Horny Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th February, 1935.

9695.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 508 of 1934.

PRABHAKAR NANA RAJUJI .....Plaintiff.
versus
SHANKAR SAYENNA PERSHA .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 4th February, 1935, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following properties:—

1STLY:—Property, admeasuring 23 square yards or thereabouts situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, bearing New No. 10374, New Survey No. 5973, Cadastral Survey No. 894 (Byculla Division) E Ward No. 1221 and Street No. 52.

2NDLY:—Property, admeasuring 58 square yards or thereabouts situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, bearing New Nos. 10372 and 10373 New Survey Nos. 5971 and 5972 Cadastral Survey No. 895 (Byculla Division) E Ward Nos. 1222-23 and Street No. 54.

3RDLY:—Property, admeasuring 138 square yards or thereabouts situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, bearing New Nos. 10314, 10315, 10316 and 10317 New Survey Nos. 5915, 5916 and 5917 Cadastral Survey Nos. 81, 82 and 83 (Byculla Division) E Ward Nos. 1296 (2), 1297 and 1298 and Street Nos. 77A-77-B-77C and 79.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of March, 1935, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1935.

R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner.

9692

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, COUNTER, FANS & 3 MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Provisional Official Liquidator of Messrs. Strauss & Co. Ltd., sell by Public Auction at **"Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Pier. (TODAY) TUESDAY, the 26th** instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the office furniture, such as partitions, counter, electric ceiling fans, writing tables Remington Typewriters "Gestetner," cheque writer, filecabinets, chairs, book-stands, and 1 "Graham" & 2 "Chevrolette" motor-cars in perfect order, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER BY DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on **SUNDAY, the 3rd March, 1935,** at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Rusi House, Top Floor, Napean Sea Road, household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, drawing room and chesterfield suites, show-cases, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Knake, Cabinets, Persian Carpets, wooden and iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, teapoys, glass, crockery and plated-ware, partitions, E. table lamps, brassware, hat-stands, cane-furniture, jardiniers, pictures, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. M. Wakefield, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND BHOIWADA STREET BHULESHWAR

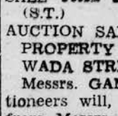
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for Durgadas Devidas and Bai Ratnabai widow of Harichand Rupchand the surviving proving executor, executrix and trustees of the last Will and Testament of Harichand Rupchand Deceased the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ganeshmal Joravarmal Harkissondas being the heir of Joravarmal Harkissondas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd September 1910 and Further Charges dated respectively 20th January 1912 and 7th January 1915 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable Property on Tuesday the 26th day of February 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land whereof Vinayak Sadanand Joshi is the present Fazandar together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Second Bhoiwada Street near the Bhuleshwar Temple and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5334 and New Street No. 39 Second Bhoiwada Street and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and containing by admeasurement 162 Square Yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co. Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office at No. 23, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Hokushin Maru		12th	Feb.	3rd	Mar.
Celebes	,,	21st	,,	11th	,,
Alaska	,,	20th	,,	30th	,,
Aden	,,	10th	Mar.	17th	,,
Havana	,,	11th	,,	21st	,,
Taijin	,,	26th	,,	10th	Apr.
Mantai	,,	28th	,,	19th	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

HOW GOKHALE DISCOVERED PARANJPYE

Prof. Karve Gives Anecdotes Of The Great Patriot

POONA, (By Mail).

Speaking at Poona in connection with Gokhale Day Celebrations, **Prof. D. K. Karve** in the course of his speech said:—

It is with great diffidence that I come before you this evening. The new generation of people, who hardly had a chance of seeing or hearing Gokhale, has now come into the field and it was desirable that the organisers of this meeting had selected one who could speak of his glorious political work. To rise to the top from among able senior and more experienced workers was a task on which much midnight oil had to be burnt and herculean labours had to be bestowed. The choice of one who would describe these would have been appropriate. However, I am going to take only a small fraction of your time and there will be an opportunity for those who would ably do that task.

The only thing I can do is to give you a few reminiscences about my connection with him. As I have to describe incidents that brought me in contact with him, you will kindly excuse me, if I have to say something about myself. I could have had numberless opportunities to meet him and talk to him, but on account of my nature of minding my own business I did not make use of those opportunities. It was only when necessity arose that I went to him. Thus it is very little that I can say about him and if it were not for the deep feelings of gratitude that I entertain towards him I would not have gone against the decision I made a few years ago not to speak anywhere except in connection with which I am now concerned and agreed to speak on this occasion, however, pressing the request might have been.

COLLEGE LIFE.

In the early eighties, Elphinstone College was a great attraction to the students of English on account of Principal Wordsworth and to Mathematics students on account of Professor Howthornwaite. Gokhale was the youngest and I probably the oldest student of the College, he being under eighteen and I nearing twenty-seven when we completed our College course. Gokhale was one of the brilliant students of the College no doubt, but he would have shone as a bright star in his College career too as he later did in public life if he had been a little maturer. He had the great advantage of his memory. He had learnt by heart a number of passages from Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution and some select poems from Golden Treasury, which books were prescribed for the first B.A. course and he could go on repeating them one after another. I had no opportunity to witness these feats of his but I used to hear other students admiring him for these unique performances. At the end of 1884 we both passed our B.A. in the second class and we parted as those who knew each other but without any warmth of feeling.

GOKHALE A KEEN OBSERVER.

For nearly seven years we lived in two separate worlds without even corresponding with each other. It was only once that I saw him in the Fergusson College when I had an occasion of passing through Poona. We might have lived and died without coming in contact with each other if there had not arisen an occasion which made us colleagues in the Fergusson College. Gokhale was a keen observer of men and things. This quality he must have developed later to a very high degree. When we were class-mates he must have observed that I was a quite unobstrusive student devoted to my study and intellectually though not brilliant, somewhat above the average. Later he must have heard that I was teaching private Previous and first B.A. classes organised by a Parsi Head-Master of a High School for his students and that I was coaching up a B.A. student who had to go up for the Civil Service Examination. So long as there were only two classes—the Previous and the First B.A.—in the Fergusson College Gokhale taught Mathematics. But when the College was to be recognised by the University for the B.A. Examination there arose a difficulty. Mr. Gokhale could easily have taken up the Voluntary Mathematics of the B.A. Class. But he was an all round man and he was required for English, History and Political Economy. They therefore wanted a man for Mathematics. In those days it was not quite an easy thing to find a Mathematics M.A. to accept work on the remuneration the Fergusson College was prepared to give. So, though I was only a B.A. it was thought I would do for the purpose, and one morning I was surprised to find a letter from Gokhale asking me if I was ready to take up the work and if so calling me to Poona at once to talk over the matter with his colleagues and settle terms. As desired by Gokhale I went to Poona; everything passed off without a hitch and after a few months of probation I joned that pioneer band of selfless workers.

TIN-POT COLLEGE.

There was then nothing of the modern attractions about the Fergusson College. No fine play-ground with a decent pavilion or beautiful cupboards with up to date set of books. The solid and strong but old fashioned house, viz., Gadre Wada was not suitable for the college. A class of people, always ready to ridicule any movement in the beginning, derided it as a tin-pot college. There were in it however germs of vigorous growth. The promoters of the College were men of high ideals and superior intellectual and moral worth. Their magnetism attracted best students to the College. In regard to the number of students and examination results, Fergusson College equalled or even excelled the best of colleges. It is these latter elements personified in Gokhale that made me jubilant when the offer was made to me.

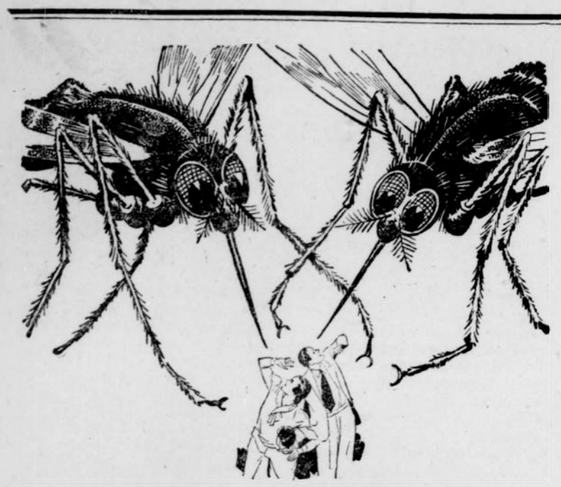
A PIONEER.

Gokhale has endeared himself to Indians on account of his great political and educational work. He was one of those pioneers in these fields who could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In addition to feelings natural to Indians I look upon him with feelings of gratitude, as one who gave me a great lift in life and brought me into a healthy atmosphere and surroundings of high ideals and opened before me new fields of work which his striking example brought before my eyes. But for the lift he gave me, I would have drudged in Bombay in a humbler walk of life. I attribute to the lift that Gokhale gave me the little work of public utility that I have been instrumental in doing. It is the deep sense of gratitude that I entertain for him that made me pay a visit to his native village of Tamhanmala a few years ago when I was on the side of Chiplun. The family-house of the Gokhales at Tamhanmala is in a quite out of the way place requiring a journey on foot or in a bullock-cart with severe joltings of a number of miles on a bad country-track. I was ex-

(Continued on page 9)

TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW
SPECIAL SHOW
For Paradanashin Ladies
at
1-30 p. m.
SULOCHANA
IN
INDIRA M.A.,
An unforgettable social drama of abiding interest.
Director: NANDLAL
RATES AS USUAL
Shows:—5, 8 & 10-30 p. m.
Complementary passes suspended
MAJESTIC
—CINEMA—
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017



MOSQUITOES are
DANGEROUS
. . . kill them with FLIT

Fever and death frequently lurk in the tormenting sting of mosquitoes. You menace your health when you use weak insecticides which allow mosquitoes to escape. Be sure you get FLIT—refuse all imitations. Flit spray does not stain. Insist on the yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

The new arrival—
Flit Powder!

Flit Powder ends the nuisance of crawling insects. Kills roaches, bedbugs, ants and lice; protects against moths; kills fleas on dogs and other household pets. Flit Powder has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray.

FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE
REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT
Brightens all Metal Wares.
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

For headache, toothache, colds, fever etc.
use
Cafpirin
Acts like a charm!
Anna a packet everywhere

Castophene Mfg. Co:, P. O. Box, 2187, Bombay, 2.
Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

UNEMPLOYED AND FED UP

Film Operator Commits Suicide By Swallowing Opium

"Death by taking in a suicidal dose of opium" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury over Padam Barjorji Aga (35), a Parsi, cinema operator for sometime, but unemployed for the last ten months, whose body was found by his mother and wife at their residence, Kotwal Building, Sleater Street, when they returned from Surat on Saturday.

Two letters, one in English and the other in Gujarati and a bottle containing some opium and spirit were also found on a table in the room. In the letter written in English Padam had written that he alone was responsible for his death.

It appears on 18th inst. Padam's mother and wife had left Bombay for Surat to attend a wedding. He told them that he would be following them on the 21st but he did not do so.

On Saturday his mother and wife returned from Surat and to their surprise found the front door bolted from inside. Then they entered the house from the rear side of the building and found the body of Padam on the bed in an advanced stage of decomposition. They informed the Police, who came and recovered the body, two letters written by the deceased and a bottle containing some opium and spirit.

The uncle of the deceased giving evidence before the Coroner said that Padam had been a cinema-operator for some time but for the last ten months he had no employment.

YOUTHS RELEASED

Their Gaiety Rouses Police Suspicion

The three Muslim youths from Meerut who roused the suspicions of the City Police, that the gaiety in which they were indulging was the aftermath of some ill-gotten wealth, and were, therefore taken into custody and later released on bail, were ordered to be discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

It was stated that Sultan Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Shariff and Mahomed Shah were arrested at the Savoy Hotel, Lamington Road. They were noticed going about the City in new motor car which they had purchased and spending money rather lavishly. When they were taken in custody a large number of half sovereigns and cash were found in their possession.

The father of Sultan Ahmed Khan who received the news of the arrest of the youths in Bombay, came down yesterday and informed the police that the money was given by him to his son. The Police accepted the explanation and applied to the Magistrate to discharge the accused as no offence had been committed by the accused.

TRIED TO JUMP OUT OF MOVING TRAIN

Coolie Receives Fatal Injuries At Byculla

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by City Coroner yesterday at an inquest held on Chinaswami (50), a coolie who had been knocked down and run over by a train at the Byculla Station on Saturday night.

The son-in-law of the deceased in his evidence stated that on Saturday night Chinaswami had been to the Byculla Station to see his brother off to Poona At that time the witness was on the platform Deceased also got into the train along with his brother. As the train started, he tried to jump out and in doing so he fell between the train and the platform. The train was immediately stopped.

Chinaswami sustained severe injuries and was removed to J J. Hospital, where he succumbed to them on Sunday morning.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE FOR INTRUDER

Drops In Faint When Surprised By Tenant

An intruder into the B. E. S. T. Chawl at Ormiston Road is reported to have had an exciting experience when he was found in a room by a tenant on Saturday night. The man dropped in a faint and was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police where he has been detained and kept under observation.

It appears that a tenant living on the ground floor of the B. E. S. T. Chawl heard some noise upstairs. On going up to the third floor the tenant noticed that the door of Room No. 37 had been forced open and entered into by some person. A search of the room was made and a man was found hiding behind the partition. On being challenged the man dropped in a faint. The Police were informed and the man was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The accused Kanayalal Ganesh was ordered to be remanded in custody till March 11 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala., Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

FINGER-PRINTS LEAD TO ARREST

In connection with a theft in respect of property valued at Rs. 3,221, which had taken place on 20th inst. Mahomed Ali Rajaballi and Saiebhoy Gulam hussein were arrested and were remanded to custody till March 2 by the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court yesterday.

About four months ago, a Borah gentleman had left for his native place, asking his brother, the complainant, to keep watch over his flat.

On the evening of the Feb. 19 the complainant found the lock of the flat intact, but next morning he found it broken open. He reported the matter to the Police, who took photos of the finger prints found there.

The accused were arrested on suspicion.

WOMAN HANGS HERSELF

A verdict of "suicide" was returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Monday on the body of Kanambai, wife of a carpenter, whose body was found hanging to a sari at her residence in the 8th Lane Kamatipura.

In her evidence before the Coroner, a neighbour of the deceased said that she had seen the deceased and her three children taking tea at about 7 o'clock this morning. But when she wanted to take some oil from the house of the deceased, she found the door bolted.

She informed the matter to the landlord, who sent for the police The police broke open the doors and found the body hanging to a sari.

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN AHMEDABAD CINEMA

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24

A fire broke out last night in a cinema theatre.

It originated in the operating room and the film which was being then exhibited was burnt while the operating machine was partly destroyed. The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 18,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

POONA PROGRAMME FOR 'UNEMPLOYED WEEK'

The following resolution regarding the "Unemployed Week" was passed by the Executive Committee of the Young Socialist League Poona, at its meeting held on Friday in the office of the League:—

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Socialist League, Poona, resolves to celebrate the "Unemployed Week" in Poona, from 4th to 10th March. In this week the Executive Committee intends to enumerate the educated and uneducated unemployed of different trades, professions and services in Poona with a view to understand and redress their grievances. An 'Unemployed Week Committee' is appointed for the purpose.

All the institutions and workers in Poona are therefore requested to help the 'Unemployed Week Committee' to carry out this important task. Further information in this behalf can be obtained from the office of the League (683 Budhwar Path, Anna Balwant Chowk, Poona City) daily between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m.

IMPERSONATION AT ELECTIONS

Byculla Residents Demand Official Inquiry To Investigate Scandal

A public meeting of shopkeepers, businessmen and other rent-paying residents of Bombay, organised by Mr. N. B. Parulekar with the assistance of Mr. V. A. Desai was held on Sunday evening, in the hall of Tendulkar's English School, opposite Byculla Station, Mr. S. R. Samant, presided.

The objects of the meeting were (1) to give consideration to the proposal for the formation of "Nyayya Hakka Sanrakshak Sabha" for ventilating the grievances of the members, safeguarding the interests of and agitating against any Acts or Enactments detrimental to its members; and (2) to express opinion on the methods adopted at the last Bombay Municipal elections.

System Condemned.

The following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the shopkeepers and businessmen and other rent-paying residents particularly of Byculla and Parel Wards and generally of the City of Bombay, all of whom are voters, expressed its strong dissatisfaction at the impersonations and malpractices resorted to on a very extensive scale at the last Bombay Monicipal General Elections held in all the 7 wards of the Bombay City on 21-1-35 and emphatically condemns the system and the procedure under which the said elections were conducted and which made the above deplorable things possible and which are responsible to make the said elections a mere mockery.

"This meeting is of opinion that had the above things not been possible, the result of the whole elections would have been altogether different. This meeting therefore requests the Government of Bombay, through the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government to appoint an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the various kinds of grave allegations made in public and in the Press against the said elections, and if they are found to be correct, to set aside the said elections."

The Nvayya Hakka Sanrakshak Sabha was then formed, the Managing Committee of the persons named in the meeting was appointed with Mr. S. R. Samant as the Provisional Chairman and Mr. N. B. Parulekar as the Permanent Secretary. The constitution of the Sabha was also adopted. The Secretary was authorised to communicate the above resolution to the proper authorities.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN KASHMIR

POONA, Feb. 25.

The fresh western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan, with a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province. Scattered light showers have also occurred in the Punjab Hills, Bengal and Assam, and in South and East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dhubri and Darjeeling, half inch; Shilong, quarter inch; Fort Sandeman, half inch; Harnai, Chaman, Parachinar, quarter and Pamban, quarter.

Forecast.

Rainfall will continue in the North-West Frontier Province, and will extend into Kashmir, Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Scattered light showers will also occur in Assam and North Burma.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-2-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees 0.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.6 degrees 0.7 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

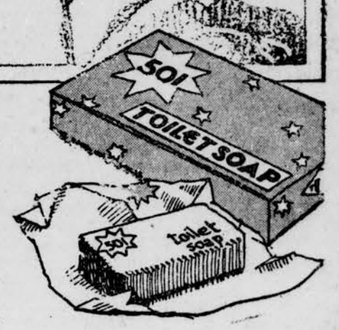
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky, cloudy eq) 10

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Your greatest charm—
a soft, smooth skin



A fine complexion is beauty everyone can have . . . it's just a matter of proper care. The most important thing is to keep the skin really clean, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores, too.

This perfect cleanliness is easily achieved by the creamy lather of "501" Toilet Soap, which coaxes out of the skin all impurities which might mar its beauty.

"501" Toilet Soap is made from natural vegetable oils, and is delicately scented with Jasmine.

TOMCO Tomco Sales Dept., P. O. Box 528, Bombay
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM

AIR SERVICE TO CALCUTTA

Tatas' Plane Leaves Bombay On Demonstration Flight With Mails

The Tatas' Fox Moth Service Plane took off in the early hours of Monday on a demonstration flight to Calcutta, carrying mails.

Though it was arranged that the twin-engined Airspeed "Envoy" should be flown to Calcutta with the mails and with Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Director of Tata Sons, Ltd., as passengers, in the first flight in the Bombay-Calcutta Airmail Service, last minute alterations had to be made since the plane was found unfit to make the trip.

The Fox Moth plane left the Juhu aerodrome with Mr. Vincent the pilot, at 2 a m on Monday instead of at 4 a. m. as previously scheduled.

The plane time to reach Calcutta at 12 noon yesterday. The return journey it is stated will be made on Tuesday (to-day), from Calcutta via Raipur and Nagpur arriving at Juhu, at about 12 noon.

PLANE REACHES KAMPTEE

NAGPUR, Feb 25

Tata's aeroplane VT—4DZ, piloted by Mr. Vintcent landed at Kamptee, 12 miles from Nagpur at 6-45 a.m. and after refuelling took off for Calcutta at 7-25 a.m.

Mr. Vintcent said he had started from Juhu aerodrome at 2 a.m. this morning, thus covering 460 miles in 4 hours 45 minutes.

The journey was uneventful, and he hoped to reach Calcutta at 1 p.m. to-day.

The mail bags were handed over to the Postmaster-General, who was present on the landing ground, and the plane left with mails from Nagpur for Calcutta.—A. P.

MARRIED!
Here is Absolute Protection

Safe, Certain and effective Contra-Conceptive preparation

Demand Cellophan box packing and Malgham Bros., autographed signature on every box for the genuine product.

Sole Agents:—MALGHAM BROS. FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN YOUR HEAD IS STUFFED UP

Mistol clears your head

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Visit Of The British Tennis Team

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Tennis

A BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF TENNIS.

Unlike the exhibition matches in which the French Tennis stars, Jacques Brugnon and Christian Boussus, gave a disappointing display, the British team consisting of Pat Hughes, Miss Nancy Lyle and Miss Ethel Dearman, sent the Bombay crowd to unbounded enthusiasm and raptures. Their show was undoubtedly of the top-notch class. It is true that the results of the day were not in consonance with their superior talents and reputations. Regard must be had of the fact that there were several factors, pleasant and

Legion of Honour, the winner of the Turf Club Cup.

unpleasant, which contributed towards the same.

SKATING RINK ON TENNIS COURT?

To start with Miss Lyle faced Miss Leela Row in Singles. By her large repertoire of shots, by their easy and accurate executions and clever placements, Miss Lyle showed that she possessed a marked superiority over her opponent, who was made to race from end to end with the velocity of a shooting star. Miss Row was playing, as it were, the game of her life. She was unperturbed by the overwhelming onslaughts of her antagonist, and was undismayed even after a fall. I was surprised to notice the Court done up in the fashion of a skating rink. It was so slippery that the players had no end of difficulty in retaining their foothold in the rush.

MISS LYLE'S DISCOMFORTS.

Miss Lyle, who was by no means slim, was more anxious to keep her balance than in speeding up to the net to finish a rally and whenever she did, she missed very narrowly Besides, the warmth of the day seemed to express her. Due to profuse perspiration, she had to send for saw dust to retain her grip over the racket. When I say all this in extenuation of her apparently easy defeat, by 6-3, 6-0, at the hands of the Indian girl, I have no intention of doing an injustice to the latter. Miss Row played as she had never done before. With commendable pluck and courage she drove hard and furiously. Her shrewd anticipations and uncanny precision took her opponent by storm many a times.

LEELA'S AMAZING FEAT.

There is not the slightest doubt that Leela has improved her backhand beyond measure. Now she needs to develop in overhead shots and volleys and admixture them with a little spice of drop shots. She would then be able to meet the world champions with confidence. I am glad that Miss Jenny Sandison, India's No. 1, is coming over here to compete in the Western India Tennis Tournament. Leela will now have a real test of her strength against the All-India Champion who has always beaten her in straight sets. On her home-ground and accustomed environments, to which Jenny is a stranger, she ought to turn the table on her Calcutta rival.

HUGHES' MASTERLY DISPLAY

The meeting of Hughes and S. A. Azim, the Central India Champion who recently became runner up in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana, produced sparkling and spectacular tennis. Hughes showed an amazing mastery over cut, chop and screw strokes and non-plussed Azim by their spins and breaks, and their deceptive flight and speed. His acrobatic feats at the net were again a source of discomfort and discomfiture to the Bhopal player. Azim tried to play his usual aggressive game. But he found to his chagrin that whenever he approached the net, Hughes had him at his mercy with his brilliant "killers."

AZIM'S ADMIRABLE PERFORMANCE

Bagging the first set at the cost of two games, Hughes went on to pile up a lead of five games to two in the second set. So overwhelming and decisive was his mastery that he conceded only one point to Azim in the course of four games. Evidently, he relaxed his grip over the game thereafter and gave himself up to production of fancy shots. In this also he mortified his opponent time and again, to the hilarity of the crowd. It must, however, be said to the infinite credit of the Indian player that he never felt downhearted. He stuck to his guns with admirable patience, pertinacity and courage and made full use of his advantageous position as soon as it came in his way. Then he excelled in his top spin drives and discomfited his formidable opponent off and on with judicious lobs. So much so was his command over the game at this stage that he succeeded in hooking five games in succession and capturing the equalising set. The result is no doubt a bit flattering to Azim, considering the run of play; but he has every reason to be proud of his achievement.

MISS DEARMAN'S BAFFLING ATTACKS.

The final match was a contest in Mixed Doubles between Hughes and Miss Lyle and A.M.D Pitt and Miss Dearman. The show was exceedingly exhilarating. The way Miss Dearman negotiated Hughes' deceptive services and hardest drives both from the base line and the net left many an admirer agape. She has a perfectly easy style and is as alert on the Court as she is braining Pitt was put to shame on many occasions by her superior Court craft and finer execution of strokes. In the first set, Pitt was at Sea which helped the visiting pair to win it at the cost of two games. The second set found the Indian Davis Cup player in his best. Admirably supported by his partner, he created confusion in the opposite camp at short intervals and collared the set at the expense of three games.

Cricket

DEODHAR INCIDENT AGAIN.

A correspondent who calls himself "Man on the Spot," has taken umbrage at a couple of my observations on the Bombay—Maharashtra match. I held no brief for the umpire involved in the affair My only object was to exculpate the Poona Empire from any blame. Incidentally, I described the incident as was reported to me. I have no desire to enter into the merits of the case again. The surprising part of the said correspondent's letter is his emphatic declaration that "Deodhar was clean bowled."—an event which he must have observed from a distance of 80 yards. Were the umpires sleeping then, I wonder!

As for D'Avoine's part in the match, I admire his record in ground fielding. But I should like to know if a batsman—fielder, after failing in the first, does not make up in the second department, what is he for there at all. Whether he dropped an easy catch or a difficult one is a matter of opinion. However, there was nothing in my writing which should have provoked the ire of the 'Man on the Spot.'' Mine was only a gentle hint to the Bombay players to improve their fielding. Is there anything wrong in that?:

Another thing which I particularly wanted to condemn about the Poona match was the arrangement or the mismanagement about lunches for the players. For a paltry sum to cause all that

Ecclesiastic winner of the Morland Plate returning to scale.

inconvenience and unpleasantness to them by rushing them about six miles in an hour, was the height of niggardliness. I hope the authorities will see to it that it does not recur in future.

Before I close, I cannot forego the pleasure of sharing a piece of knowledge about cricket rules with my readers. Bori Bunder's correspondent wrote: "At 128 Suleiman was out, stumped in an unusual manner. He hit a ball from Havewalla, and Divekar fielded it and returned it to the wicket-keeper, who whipped off the bails before the batsman could regain his crease: Do you call that stump out? The official report says Suleiman was stump out. Apparently, the correspondent did not notice what had actually happened, and due to his ignorance of the rule, staged a marvellous piece of team work

Gwalior Cup Tournament

B. E. S. T.'s EASY VICTORY

Keeping up a consistent attack, the B. E. S. T. Sports Club scored an easy victory over the Indian Telegraphs by four goals to nil. Durham kept goal well for the Telegraphs and was responsible for the Tramways not scoring more often.

The B. E. S. T. drew first blood through Felix who dribbled the ball past the defence and scored a fine goal, five minutes from the start. Sometime later Fairman added the second goal., Durham failing to clear. Just before the interval, Fairman scored the third goal, after a fine combined movement between him and Felix. Soon after the re-start J. Lewis of the B. E. S T. had to retire as a result of a nasty knock on the knee off Fairman's hit into goal but resumed later. The B. E. S. T. continued to press but the Telegraph defence settled down to more effective work in the circle where the B. E. S. T. quintette found it difficult to shoot freely.

Just before the end Gardiner sent in a hot shot which beat Durham completely. The end came soon after. The Telegraphs were greatly handicapped as Lomas had to retire early in the game and they played ten men throughout. Almeida was the most dangerous of the Telegraph forwards but Fonseca stopped him time and again. For the Tramways, Felix, J. Lewis Fonseca, Salin and Fairman played well indeed

THE RESULTS

	goals.
B. E. S. T.	4
Telegraphs	Nil.

The Teams:—

B. E. S. T.: Haddrell, Harris and Fonseca. Gardiner Spelling and Saleem. M. Lewis, F. Fernandes, J. Lewis R. Fairman and G. Fernandes.

Telegraphs: Durham, Salder and Le Blonde Lomas, Ferras and Abraham, Haslam, Menezes, Cole, Almeida and Dias.

Umpires: John Pinto and H. Lynn.

TO-DAY'S GAME

G. I. P. vs. Apollo, A. A. at 5-30 p.m.

THE RUSSIAN BALLET

Opens Season On Saturday

Europe and America are watching with critical interest the efforts in recent years for the revival of the Russian Classical Ballet. There is a reason for this alertness. The Russian Ballet and the classical traditions of dancing peculiar to that form have been inevitably associated with outstanding personalities like Pavlova rather than with any general appreciation of its formal distinction. Pavlova is dead and with her death has also passed the epoch which offered recognition to her genius. Modern demands do not accept at its face value the appreciation or the recognition of the epoch-that is past. Perhaps, the needs are different.

M. Dondre, husband of Mme. Pavlova has, however, faith in the vitality of the art traditions to which Pavlova lent lustre. He has therefore, arranged to bring to India a group of dancers who will indicate what inspiration and entertainment Russian Classical Ballet has to offer to the dance, alert world. Natasha Bajkovich, Prima Ballerima, Belgrade, Anatole Vilzak, Principal Dancer of the Imperial Theatre Petrograd, Stanley Judson, and M. Algiranoff, well-known to the Bombay public the ballet-master of the Imperial Theatre Petrograd and Valdimir Louniliz who will conduct the conduct the operatic orchestsra—all suggest names that will successfully appeal.

"La Fille Mal, Gardee," Lac Des Cyngev, Polovetsian Dances and the varried Divertisement are some of the items that would be presented for the first time in Bombay items that are calculated to win for the Russian Ballet its traditional admiration.

Western India Tennis Tournament

Surprising Defeat Of Charanjiva And Miss Talyarkhan In Mixed Doubles

Another heavy programme in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament was gone through on Monday when twenty-one matches were decided. The most surprising result of the day was the easy defeat of J. Charanjiva and Miss F. Talyarkhan at the hands of Mrs. B. H. Vakil and Peter Pereira. Evidently Charanjiva who is just back from a tour in the north had not yet found his feet. The performance of Rajkumari Kamlaraje Jath who has just taken up tennis under the guidance of Miss Leela Row, was creditable indeed, considering the formidable opposition she was pitched against in her first outing.

In Men's Singles, Suntook and Wanarse fought a stately battle in which the second set ran up to the sixteenth game, the local player winning ultimately. The Tibras had a long-drawn-out duel against Kadri and Vakharia. C. L. Tibra defeated Kadri by 7—5, 2—6, 8—6, while Vakharia secured the verdict against his brother J. M. by 11—9, 5—7, 6—2. Rajkumar of Jath's victory over M. N. Desai was a smashing one.

The contests in the Men's Doubles were of a colourless character in which the winners had practically their own way.

THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES

A C Suntook vs. V M Wanarse 6—4, 9—7.

G F Fernandez beat A P. Rao 7—5, 6—3.

Rajkumar of Jath beat M N. Desai 6—0. 6—1.

F. F. Vakharia beat J. N. Tibra 11—9, 5—7, 6—2.

J. R. Tata beat P K S Chari 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

R Bhavnani beat J R Tata 6—1, 6—3.

W D C Lewis beat Shevade 7—5, 6—1.

B D Dhalla beat C P Bramble 8—6, 6—2.

C L Tibra beat S M Kadri 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES

H N Contractor and R D Vakharia beat S Natarajan and N B Sawant 6—0, 6—1.

Dr. N R Suvarna and M R Row beat Yuvaraj of Morvi and Capt. G Clarke 6—3, 7—5.

S A Azim and V M Wanarse beat K S Shete and M M Prabhakar 6—0, 6—2.

E Fernandez and L Pereira beat D R D Tata and J R Tata 6—0, 6—3.

M D Petit and H C Suntook w.o. J Mehta and Jayantilal.

A C Pereira and A G Gupte beat J N Tibra and Y S Rao 6—0, 7—5

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Mrs. K I Blundell beat Miss. T G Pocha 6—2, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES

J E Tew and Mrs. Bell beat Rajkumari Kamlaraje Jath and Rajkumar of Jath 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. B H Vakil and P Pereira beat Miss. F Talyarkhan and J Charanjiva 6—3, 6—4.

Miss. L M Merchant and A N Other beat Mrs. N M Levien and N K Waltho 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. H B Clayton and R F Stroud beat Mrs. G Gelsse and S Schneder 6—2, 6—3.

P Buschow and Miss. Von Leyden w.o. Mrs. K H Kania and B C V Mehta.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS. AT 4-15 P.M.

Centre Court:—D. M. Khatau vs. G. D. Bhagat.

followed by:—

J. Charanjiva and Rambir Singh vs. R. Ruia and C. N. Mehta.

followed by:—

A. C. Pereira and Gupte vs. J. Charanjiva and Rambir Singh or R. Ruia and C. N. Mehta.

Court No. 1:—L. M. Khatau vs. K. A. Noorani.

followed by:—

Mrs. A. D. Walwyn and Mrs. Sully vs. Mrs. M. S. Captain and Mrs. B. H. Vakil.

Court No. 4:—C. Gonsalves vs. D. D. Yennemadi.

followed by:—

Rajkumari of Jath vs. Miss L. M. Merchant.

Court No. 5:—F. R. Nariman and J. R. Tarapore vs. S. V. Rao and T. R. Mahalingam.

followed by:—

M. N. Desai and H. Parekh vs. M. D. Petit and A. C. Suntook.

Court No. 6:—K. Rahim and Haridas vs. E. Fernandes and L. Pereira.

followed by:—

A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew vs. Dr. N. R. Suvarna and M. R. Row.

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

D. M Khatau and B. C. V. Mehta vs. S. A. Azim and V. M. Wanarse.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURT AT 5 P.M.

Court No. 4:—Miss C. M. Phillips vs. Miss M. J. Wadia.

Court No. 5:—P. Buschow vs. Capt. G. Clarke.

Court No. 6:—J. C. McLean and W. Cleur vs. R. F. Stroud and C. W. Owen.

Court No. 7:—P. P. Khergaumvalla and J. A. Dadysett vs. N. S. Shodan and D. G. Desai,

Tata 'Plane Reaches Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Tata's Airmail from Bombay arrived at the Dum Dum aerodrome at 2 this afternoon.—A. P.

SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Shock Plunges Whole Town In Darkness

KARACHI (By Mail)

The town of Sehwan, it is reported, was plunged in excitement last night when an explosion occurred resulting in injuries to six persons who were removed to hospital one being in serious condition.

The shock was so great that glassware and other materials kept inside the shops nearby tumbled down and lights went off thus throwing the town in dark.

The explosion is stated to be the result of some explosive substance being powdered in grocer's shop. Police arrived on the scene and is investigating.—A .P.

LUCKNOW HONOURS BHULABHAI

Appeal To Take To Swadeshi

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai for his numerous services in the cause of the country by the Lucknow Municipal Board, while presenting him with a civic address last evening.

Replying to the address Mr. Desai impressed on the Municipal Commissioners what their civic duties were and how they could ameliorate the conditions of the masses.

While declaring the Swadeshi Exhibition open before a large and distinguished gathering, Mr. Desai drew a pathetic picture of degradation of arts, crafts and industries of the country which at one time flourished so much that foreign countries had to depend on India for their daily requirements. He appealed to the people to use swadeshi articles and popularise Khadi and thus help teeming millions.—United Press.

Pakur Murder Case Condemned Files Appeal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Mr. Benoyendra Pande, one of the two accused persons condemned to death by the Sessions Judge of Alipore in connection with the Pakur Plague Bacilli Murder Case has filed an appeal in the High Court against his conviction and sentence to-day, which is the last date allowed by the Court for this purpose.

Doctor Taranath Bhattacharya, another condemned person however did not file any appeal.—United Press.

Arrested Under Cr. Tribes Act

That they had absconded from the Sholapur Industrial Settlement was the allegation made by the DeLisle Road Police when they placed Ladoo Vithoba and Hirkani Bhimoad before the Dadar Magistrate on Monday.

The two Mang Garudis were arrested under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Pending enquiries, they were remanded by the Magistrate to police custody till March 11.

First three winners in the Fifteen Miles Annual Cycle Race held by the Swastik League, Bombay, on Sunday—(from right to left) S. G. More, S. R. Behere and N. J. Phatak.

A group photograph of the Western India States XI (left) and the Bombay Presidency team which are playing in the Ranji Gold Cup Tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 8, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 21, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 23, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 1m
Sunset: 6h 43m
High Tide: 3-43 17-34
Low Tide: 10-27 22-36
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Garden Party, Government, House 5-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 27

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Public Lecture on "The Education of the Masses" by Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A., in the Bowen Hall (Student Y. M. C. A.) Lamington Road at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Mirzapore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Akbar' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

The 'Mooltan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day

HINDI CLASSES AT DADAR

The Hon. Secretary, Dadar District Congress Committee writes:—"Having received some applications from our friends that there should be one more period from 9 to 10 p.m. of the Hindi Classes which are very efficiently conducted at present in the office hall of the Dadar District Congress Committee, the arrangements are accordingly made to add one more period from 9 to 10 p.m. to teach Hindi by scientific direct methods with effect from Tuesday (26th instant).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Case of the Howling Dog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hips, Hips, Hooray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Tufan-Nisar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Paddy The Next Best Thing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rocky Rhodes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music (records) 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. Selection of European Music 2-0 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. Dance Music. 7-45 p.m. Book Talk 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-45 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Classical Concert. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed by Sjt. Narayan Balvant Deshpande on Sunday last at 8 a.m.

Sjt. Deshpande, in the course of his short speech exhorted his hearers to enrol themselves as Congress members before the 11th of April.

INDUSTRIAL HOME COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, to be in charge of the women's section and Sjts. V. M. Nagwekar and Y. G. Patil in charge of the male section.

HINDI PRACHAR COMMITTEE

Sjt. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, a member in charge with Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar, and Sjts. Ramacharaji and Bramhadatta Gupta as assisting members.

LABOUR COMMITTEE

Sjt. R. G. Kokam a member in charge with Sjt. R. N. Taralker, Marshal Fernandes, Y. S. Sawant, and K. Y. Desai, as assisting members.

VOLUNTEERS COMMITTEE

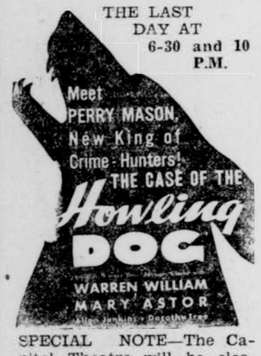
Dr. Wadgaoker a member in charge with Sjt. Y. S. Sawant as the captain and Sjt. Y. G. Patil, and Jehangir Irani as members.

SWADESHI COMMITTEE

Sjt. J. R. Deo, a member in charge with Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar, C. J. Patel, D. B. Gapte, and Mr. Pandare as members.

THE REGAL
2ND FLAMING WEEK!
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.



SPECIAL NOTE—The Capitol Theatre will be closed for a fortnight from TO-MORROW, 27TH FEB. for COMPLETE RENOVATION.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT
AT 9-30 P.M.

THE WORLD-FAMED
RUSSIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

An aggregation of International celebrities, EACH ONE A STAR, in a glamorous feast of Dancing, Music and Spectacle.

35 ARTISTES 35
OPERATIC ORCHESTRA
FIRST PROGRAMME INCLUDES
The Famous Ballets
"LAC DES CYGNES"
"LA FILLE MAL GARDEE"
POLOVETSIAN DANCES
from the Opera "Prince Igor"

PRICES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 10|-; 8|-; 5|12; 3|6; and 2|-.
All seats bookable in advance except Gallery at Rs. 2|-.
PLANS OPEN AT THE
EXCELSIOR

Mr. Kemp Opens Defence Case

MR. HORNIMAN CROSS-EXAMINED BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL

Breezy Passages-at-Arms

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court on Monday of the suit filed by Godrej Soaps Ltd., against the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., and Mr. V. V. Kumtekar, formerly acting editor of the paper.

The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 50,000 as general damages and a further sum of Rs. 20,000 as special damages in respect of the publication of a Report of the Swadeshi Markets Committee which contained a statement to the effect that the Chemical Analyser of the Mysore State Soap Factory had confessed to the use of foreign tallow in his factory and had expressed the opinion that no soap factory could do without it and that he was prepared to prove that even Godrej was no exception to this.

The Advocate-General Sir Jamshed Kanga with Mr. K. S. Shavakshaw, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Kenneth Kemp, instructed by Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defendants.

Correspondence with Solicitors.

When the case was resumed on Monday, Mr. Shavakshaw for the plaintiffs read out the correspondence between the parties subsequent to the publication of the statement on July 30, 1933

The plaintiffs' attorneys wrote to the defendants pointing out the inaccuracy of the statement and calling upon them to publish free advertisements every day for six months to counteract the wrong impression created by the statement. The defendants in their letter of Aug. 2nd pointed out that they had already published an ample apology on August 1 and made all amends

This apology, counsel, alleged did not clearly refer to plaintiffs' soaps. On the other hand, a reader reading the paper from day to day would get the impression that the apology referred to Godrej's washing soaps manufactured by Godrej Oil and Soap Co., with which the plaintiffs had no connection.

Negligence Alleged.

Counsel submitted that as the plaintiffs had been advertising in the "Chronicle" to the effect that their soaps were free from foreign tallow or animal fat, the editor or those responsible for the publication ought to have enquired into the truth or otherwise of the statement before publishing it. Instead, they showed gross carelessness and negligence and absolute lack of reasonable care.

As regards malice, counsel pointed to the defendants conduct subsequent to the publication Though the plaintiffs had pointed out the mistake in the apology published by the defendants, the latter had not so far made it clear that it referred to Godrej's "Toilette soaps", under which name the plaintiffs' soaps were sold.

As the injurious effects of the objectionable statement was not removed by a proper apology by the defendants the plaintiffs had to insert extra advertisements in several papers including the "Chronicle"

On the question of damages Counsel proceeded to read an English case, 14 Chancery Division (Thorley's Food For Cattle).

His lordship enquired how that was relevant to the present case.

Counsel said that the principle laid down in the English case he had cited was that if a statement was injurious to the plaintiffs' business it was libellous. That was so in the present case.

Plaintiff in Witness-Box.

Mr. A. D. Godrej was then called. Examined by Mr. Shavakshaw, witness said that he was the Managing Director of the plaintiff company. He was the proprietor of the business till 1928 when the plaintiff company took over the business from him.

His lordship enquired of Mr Kemp if the word "boast" in the statement did not refer to the plaintiffs in view of the claim they had made in their advertisements.

Mr. Kemp said that the question was what the reader would believe as to the imputation He might believe that all soaps on analysis were found to contain foreign tallow and that the plaintiffs were mistaken. There was no suggestion in the statement that the plaintiffs were dishonest or fraudulent.

CLEAR EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

Mr. Kemp submitted that the whole object of the Swadeshi Market representative who issued the statement to the papers was to distinguish between purely Indian soaps and soaps in which foreign material was used.

Counsel produced a copy of the "Chronicle" dated August 2 in which an explanation regarding Godrej soaps was published under "Frankly Speaking" on the editorial page. In this explanation, said counsel, there was a clear expression of regret.

Continuing his evidence, witness wanted to put in the balance sheet for 1931-32 to show the extent of the sales of his soaps, but it was objected to by Mr. Kemp on the ground that the plaintiffs had not mentioned this among the documents disclosed and that they had never suggested that they would rely on the balance sheet.

His lordship upheld Mr. Kemp's objection, observing that the question of sales would be unnecessary to prove special damage to establish a cause of action but not in rupees, annas and pies.

Continuing his evidence, witness said the annual sale of his soaps for 1932-33 was over Rs. 5 lakhs. The sale had suffered by the publication in the "Chronicle", many orthodox Hindus having ceased buying his soaps. To disabuse the mind of the public of the wrong impression, he had to put special advertisements in the papers. Another effect of the publication was that small shopkeepers who did not sell his soaps showed the "Chronicle" statement to their customers to prejudice them against his soaps.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, defendants' counsel.

Mr. Kemp.—The publication of the statement by the "Chronicle" has been a big advertisement for you, has it not? Not with the majority of people.

Q.—When you read the article in the "Chronicle" of August 2, you knew that the paper had withdrawn the statement and expressed regret?—Yes.

In fact the reason for your extra advertisements was to make capital out of the allegation that the Mysore State Soap Factory used foreign tallow and soap?—No.

You laid stress in your advertisements that the Mysore State factory used foreign tallow and fat?

Witness replied that he knew it for many years, but did not expose the Factory till his own business was injured by the statement in the "Chronicle."

To another question witness replied that he might not have mentioned in his extra advertisements that the "Chronicle" and 'Free Press' had withdrawn the statement

Q—I put it to you that the effect of the statement was already contradicted and your object in giving extra advertisements was to make capital out of the admission that the Mysore Factory was using foreign tallow and fat?

Witness denied the suggestion.

Q—The Mysore Factory are your biggest rivals in Swadeshi soaps?

A—For Swadeshi toilette soaps I am the biggest man.

Q—Who is the next biggest

A—I have not been able to find that out.

Free Press Pleaded Poverty.

Witness admitted that he accepted the publication of an apology to the "Free Press Journal" and took no further actions. Asked why in the case of the "Free Press Journal" he was satisfied with a withdrawal and apology, witness said the "Free Press" pleaded poverty (laughter.)

During further evidence, Mr. Kemp asked witness if he had carried on correspondence with the Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

Witness at first denied it, but when Mr. Kemp produced his letter, he admitted the fact.

Mr. Kemp—To ask a paper to publish your free advertisements daily for six months was an absurd demand. No responsible paper with a large circulation would agree to it, is it not?

Witness replied that a responsible paper would not publish such an untrue statement, and a paper that published it should agree to the demand.

Further questioned, witness said that the Swadeshi Market Committee were keen on pushing Swadeshi goods, and it was with this intention that they sent their representative on the Alembic Special Train. Witness himself had been pushing Swadeshi goods for 40 years.

DEFENCE CASE.

Mr. Kemp then opened the case for the defence.

He explained that the statement having come from the Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee, the defendants published it in the ordinary course. This point was relevant on the slander of goods question, in which plaintiffs had to prove malice by showing that the defendants published it knowing it to be false.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr B. G. Horniman then gave evidence for the defendants.

He said that he was the Editor-in-Chief of the "Chronicle" in July—August 1933. On July 29 he received a letter from the Swadeshi Market Committee enclosing the statement in question for publication. He presumed he passed it on to the sub-editor to be dealt with.

Subsequently a letter was received from Godrej Oil and Soap Co., and witness visited their factory and found their letter to be correct in regard to their washing soaps. Next day he published an explanation in the "Chronicle" contradicting the statement in question. Subsequently a letter was received from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, plaintiffs' solicitors. Witness then published a comprehensive explanation on August 4, and wrote to them about the steps he had taken, enclosing the article. After this he received another letter from them asking the defendants to publish the plaintiffs' extra advertisements for six months every day, the cost of which would come to not less than Rs. 20,000. Witness then discussed the matter with the proprietor of the "Chronicle," strongly advising him not to comply with such a demand.

EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.

Q.—Can you say about the effect of the publication on the sale of plaintiffs' soaps?

Witness replied that since the publication of the statement, he had given up the use of Mysore State Soap Factory's soaps, and had been using Godrej soaps.

Q.—Have you any reason to suppose that the statement emanating from the Swadeshi Market Committee was anything but correct?

Mr. Shavakshaw objected to the question.

His lordship allowed the question, observing that on the point of malice, the question was relevant to show the defendants' "bona fides."

Mr. Horniman, replying to the question, said that working under high pressure he did not make any meticulous enquiries as the statement came from a reliable source like the Swadeshi Market Committee

Cross-examined by Mr. Shavakshaw, witness said that at the time of the publication he was the Chief Editor of the "Chronicle" but Mr. Kumtekar was the acting editor for the purpose of the Press Act.

CHIEF EDITOR'S DUTY

Q.—It is the purpose of the Chief Editor to see that no defamatory or libellous matter is published?

A.—Yes. But it sometimes happens (Laughter).

Q.—If you as the Chief Editor thought a certain statement was

(Continued on page 10.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

What A Council!

It was stated in these columns the other day that to expect the Bombay Legislative Council to oppose any measure brought by the Government was an idle dream. It was also mentioned that some members would speak for a measure but would vote against it. It was proved on Monday when the Money Lenders' Bill was put to vote. One or two members who had spoken in favour of the measure voted against it. It has been stated, and rightly too, that the Bombay Council is one of the lifeless Provincial Councils. The proceedings on Monday were lifeless. Very few took noteworthy interest in the discussion. While some of the members were sleeping, many of the Government members were seriously engaged in looking into their office files. Yet others were sitting on sofas in the lobby. Very few visitors get the impression that the Council is a law-making body, which controls at least in name the happenings in the province. What a pity that Bombay, the Premier province in the Presidency should have a Council like this!

Gamdevi Wicket Gate

The wicket gate at the level crossing adjoining Kennedy Bridge at Gamdevi is so narrow that it causes great hardship to the public during rush hours. The Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, who was approached to widen the gate, by at least two feet refuses to do so on the ground that widening the gate would encourage vehicular traffic. He quoted an instance of a Baby Austin car that actually got on the tracks of the railway when the main gates were closed for the passage of trains. The developments of the area round about Gamdevi in recent years have so much increased that owing to the narrowness of the gate, pedestrians find it very inconvenient to pass in large numbers. The railway company can devise some safeguards for the safety of the pedestrians and widen the wicket gate. At the same time they may see that no vehicular traffic passes through the gate.

Protest Against Animal Sacrifice

To protest against the animal sacrifice done at Kurundwad, a public meeting was held on last Sunday evening in Arya Samaj Hall under the presidentship of Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri.

Speeches were delivered by Syts. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Pt. Pardhubhai, Mama Varerkar and Shankar Rao Ravat, condemning animal sacrifice. They declared that steps should be taken to bring those responsible for such acts of cruelty to animals to bring them to justice.

B. P. C. C.

The adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to consider the new constitution of the B. P. C. C. will be held today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

'B' WARD BYE-ELECTION

Sjt. Dhirajram K. Bhatt has been elected uncontested to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Mandvi 'B' Ward in the bye-election recently held.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture on "Prashnoparishad's 4th Chapter" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road (Cowlane opposite Old Hanuman Lane) today (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

NEW SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF MUSIC.

In view of the growing interest in Scientific Indian Music in the City of Bombay, several ladies and gentlemen met together at the residence of Pandit Omkarnathji on 24-2-35 at 4 p.m. in order to form a society for encouraging and unifying the individual efforts in this direction. After some discussions a committee consisting of five members with Pandit Omkarnathji as chairman was formed to frame necessary rules and regulations of the proposed society

MR. A. B. PANDIT'S DONATION

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial C. Committee, Poona, writes:—

"Mr. A. B. Pandit of Pandit and Co., a well-known share broker of Bombay, has donated Rs. 591-11-6 i.e., the whole of his earning of the 26th January last, the 'Independence Day.' He has favoured us with a cheque of Rs. 541-11-6 to be disposed off in the following manner:—

Rs. 100 for All-India Village I. Association; Rs. 100 for Ratnagiri Harijan Seva Sangh; Rs. 50 for Gandhi Seva Sangh and Rs. 241-11-6 for Maharashtra P. Congress Committee.

He has also donated Rs. 50 for constructive work at his village Bambuli (Savantvadi State.).

'G' WARD CONGRESS FORMS SUB-COMMITTEES.

In the meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee held on 22nd instant, the following business was transacted:

Sjt. A. J. Sonone, a Harijan Congress worker, was elected as joint hon. secretary to work with Sjt. V. R. Dighe

The following sub-committees were appointed:—

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne attended Leo Chernalvsky's Concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont on Monday.

Ananthacharya Maharaj Birthday Celebration

(From A. Correspondent.)

The birthday celebrations of His Holiness Jagadguru Ananthacharya Maharaj came off on Sunday the 24th instant. In the morning, the disciples of His Holiness assembled in the Mutt, and paid their homage to Swamiji. After the recitation of Vedas and Prabhandas, the temple honours were brought with full paraphernalia, which His Holiness received.

After prayers, His Holiness received the felicitations of his disciples. The sacred water was distributed personally by His Holiness

At night, a grand procession of Sri Venkatasa Bhagavan was taken out through the principal streets of the city, which His Holiness lead on foot. The function came to a close with a music party by well-known South Indian artistes.

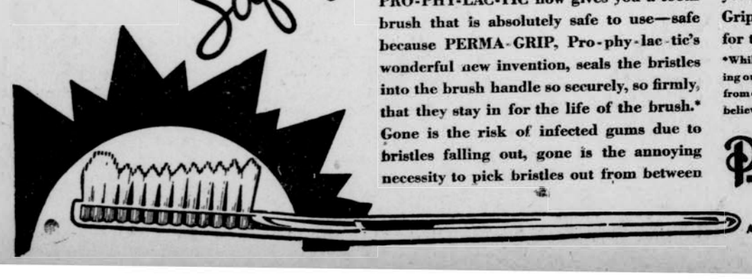
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST PICTURE IN 5 YEARS
PARTIALLY FILMED IN INDIA

Gallant Lovers! Fearless Fighters!

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered . . . never out-fought . . . in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
Adolph Zukor presents
"The LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
A Paramount Picture with
GARY COOPER
FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL
SIR GUY STANDING
KATHLEEN BURKE

Book Early . . Phone 41561.
FREE LIST STOPPED.

THERE'S Safety IN THIS NEW PERMA-GRIP FEATURE



PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC now gives you a tooth brush that is absolutely safe to use—safe because PERMA-GRIP, Pro-phy-lac-tic's wonderful new invention, seals the bristles into the brush handle so securely, so firmly, that they stay in for the life of the brush.* Gone is the risk of infected gums due to bristles falling out, gone is the annoying necessity to pick bristles out from between your teeth... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

Pro-phy-lac-tic
TRADE MARK
Perma-Grip
A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1698.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935

PRINCES' DECISIONS

The communique issued by the Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, will come as a bolt from the blue to those who eagerly looked forward to the Princes accepting the proposed Federal plan in the India Bill. The substance of the communique is that the Federal plan, as it is, is not acceptable to the Princes and will not be acceptable unless the Bill is amended "in certain essential respects." The conference of Princes and Ministers has accordingly decided to put forward certain amendments upon which it insists. We are further told that these decisions are unanimous and that "strong feelings" prevail among the States about the present proposals.

A Surprise For Willingdon

The Princes' decisions will doubtless come as a surprise to the Viceroy, to whom they have already been communicated with a view to their being immediately passed on to the Secretary of State. They will surprise many others, too, who expected that the Princes would have to accept the India Bill sooner or later. But many others felt that some of the unreasonable demands made by the Princes from time to time as a condition of their acceptance of the Federal scheme were such as could not be accepted even by the Government, so anxious to get the Princes into the Federation as a reliable check on the radical elements in British India. To such persons, therefore, the present decisions of the Princes will not come as a surprise. It is a pity that the public do not still know what are the essential amendments insisted upon by the Princes, though the proposed Federation concerns the people of the country far more than the Princes and the Government. It is to be hoped, however, that until the desired amendments are published no bargain will be struck between the Princes and the Government.

Some Consolation

The present decisions of the Princes should not at all be regarded as the final word on the negotiations being carried on with the Government. They are rather the familiar method of wringing still more safeguards for the Princes. The Princes still persist in stating that they are not opposed to the principle of Federation. But they want their price for joining the Federation in the shape of various safeguards and privileges. They have already been offered more safeguards than could be justly claimed. But they are not satisfied. Despite the secrecy that still surrounds their demands, it may be surmised that they want some more safeguards against the Federal Government and more still against encroachment on their autocracy by the Paramount Power. The British Government may not scruple to grant them more safeguards of the first type. But they seem to be firm on retaining the present indemnity and considerable authority of the Paramount Power over even the internal sovereignty of the States. And here, we suppose, is the greatest hitch. However, if the Princes finally decide, with whatever motive, not to accept any terms offered by the Government, the people of India including the States, will hardly regard that as a calamity. The Princes' entry into the proposed Federation and all its implications may be a perpetual bar to India ever attaining even Dominion Status. The proposed Federal scheme will have to be altered beyond recognition before it will be acceptable to any large section of the Indian public. It had been widely advertised by the apologists, from the Secretary of State downwards, of the Federation that the Princes insisted on Central responsibility before joining it. The "central responsibility" contemplated in the Bill now before Parliament is a mockery and a delusion so long as the Army and Foreign Relations are Reserved Subjects and the Financial responsibility is made illusory by safeguards. It is significant that the Princes do not demand transfer of power over the Army to the Federation, but what they are most concerned about is the preservation of their own autocracy. Such being their attitude acceptance of the present federal scheme by them would spell disaster to India and a betrayal of her interest. It is some consolation that, though their motive is different, they agree with the people of India in rejecting that scheme.

Britain And Egypt

"Sir Miles Lampson," says the Cairo correspondent of the 'New York Times', "is one of the ablest and most popular High Commissioners in Egypt since Lord Cromer." He is also one of the typical representatives of the spirit of British Imperialism. The Independence of Egypt has always been a farce. Ever since his arrival in Egypt, Sir Miles, although not belonging to "the set of British diehards," has been trying to preserve Egypt's Independence in that condition in the spirit of Lord Lloyd. He has the reputation of being a 'strong' British High Commissioner, in other words, a personage who does not stand any nonsense about national rights, democratic principles or the like on the part of other people.

This is clear from the report of the correspondent himself. The position of the Wafd in the Egyptian body politic is well-known. It truly represents 95 per cent of the nation and "has become a religion with the masses." Yet the one thing that has always characterised the "Independence" regime is fierce and virulent campaign against the Wafd by reactionaries and opportunists who have been as constantly in power as they have been openly lacking in the one essential quality of any democracy—the confidence of the people. Why? Because Britain is afraid of the Wafdists who intend to make Egypt's Independence a reality. And Britain is afraid for very intelligible reasons. For one thing Britain has to develop her commerce in Egypt. And development of commerce postulates many conditions precedent.

The Best Way

We have already expressed our conviction that the Anti-Award Conference held at Delhi during the week-end is likely to do more harm than good, particularly because it met at the very time negotiations were being carried on in that very city for a full communal settlement. But we must admit at the same time that the whole proceedings of the Conference were marked with studied restraint in any reference to the Congress or Muslim leaders. When Mr. Nanak Chand, M.L.C. of Labour attempted to attack the Congress for keeping silent on the Award, he was shouted down by the audience. The main idea in the proceedings seems to have been to put the blame most on Government for their policy culminating in an Award which the Congress itself has branded as anti-national. Our Delhi correspondent points out that not a single speaker blamed the Muslim community or its leaders but all directed their attention towards Government. The best way to compel Government to annul the Award is to replace it by an agreed settlement. And it is to be hoped that now at least those hostile to the Award will concentrate their best efforts on helping the communal negotiations with all earnestness.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Strictures By The High Court

(N. H. P.)

Recently, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras had before him a petition made under the revisional jurisdiction of the Court, against the finding on an issue by the Lower Court in a suit filed under S. 92 of the Civil Procedure Code against His Holiness Srilasri Vyamilinga Pandara Sannadhi, Adhinakarthar, Tiruvaduthurai Mutt. In the course of his judgment dismissing the petition, with costs, the learned Chief Justice observed: The Additional Subordinate Judge has dealt with this matter in a judgment which consists of 114 paragraphs covering 114 pages of the printed record. Whilst giving all credit to the learned Judge for his great care, it is, in our opinion, a judgment of quite unnecessary length. Not to be outdone in prolixity, the petitioner here has presented a memorandum of Civil Revision Petition which consists of 51 paragraphs covering 11 pages of the printed record. Most of these paragraphs cover the same objection; and many of them quote reported decisions of Benches and Full Benches of this High Court and decisions of the Privy Council and contain legal arguments upon them and contentions that the trial Judge has erroneously misapplied them and as to how he has misapplied them and has failed to note distinguishing features in them. We feel bound to register our strong protest against such a gross misuse of grounds of petition or memorandum of appeal to the High Court. These should only contain very briefly and concisely the grounds upon which it is contended the Court's decision is wrong. To state the same ground or grounds again in different language, besides being a waste of time, can serve no useful purpose. It should be unnecessary to add further that, in the grounds of revision and appeals to the High Court, to set out legal arguments is an entire misconception of what is right and proper, and is contrary to the provisions of O. 41, R. 1 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code. We decline to deal with this matter by way of revision and this petition must accordingly be dismissed with costs

Protracted Litigation

We cannot leave this case without saying that it is a glaring example of protracted litigation. The suit was filed in 1918 and in 1932, fourteen years afterwards, the issue as to its maintainability was first decided. This seems to us to be nothing short of a scandal. The suit must now be disposed of without further delay. Issues 2 and 3 have already been decided, and the other issues as yet undecided must be pronounced upon as soon as possible.

His Holiness Shrimat Lakshmi Manognya Thirtha Swamigalu of Kundapur Vyasaraya Mutt, Channapatna, by his agent P Subha Rao, filed a suit against one Patel Venkate Gowda in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore. In the course of which the plaintiff sought to put in evidence certain entries contained in the "To and From Registers" produced by him. The Subordinate Judge refused the application. Thereupon His Holiness filed a Revisional Application in the Mysore High Court. It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the registers, the entries from which were sought to be put in evidence, were all old ones which had been produced in the Court of the District Munsiff, Kundapur, long before the instant suit was filed, that they were books maintained in the regular course of business, that they were likely to afford material evidence as regards the points in dispute in the instant suit, that several of the entries in those books corroborated and supplemented the admitted correspondence between the parties and that, under all the circumstances of the case, the lower court's order in refusing to exhibit any of the entries in those documents was likely to seriously prejudice the petitioner's case.

It was contended on behalf of the opponent, on the other hand, that the High Court ought not to interfere in revision in matters of that kind, that there was nothing to show that the lower court exercised its discretion either improperly or capriciously, that the plaintiff had not satisfactorily explained when he took back the registers from the Kundapur Munsiff's Court, that there had been inordinate delay in their production before the lower court and that the lower court's order was, therefore, correct.

Mr. Justice Shankara Narayana Rao, in the course of his judgment observed that it must be conceded that under ordinary circumstances the Court would not interfere with interlocutory orders passed by subordinate courts during the pen-

(Continued on Page 8).

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

It Is Necessary For Labour Interests To Examine And Improve The Provisions In The Proposed Amendment Of The Act

By K. RAMA RAO I.

Commercial associations and shareholders' organisations have been submitting memoranda to the Government of India in connection with the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies Act of 1913. It is strange that the general public whose money goes into the building up of limited liability companies have taken very little interest in this vital question, and it is stranger still that labour organisations and workers' Unions have done next to nothing to take advantage of the present occasion to get improved the few "concessions" that the legislature now offers them in the existing Act and to ask for many more that are not found in it.

It is the object of the present article and the following articles to present within a brief compass the case for labour under the Indian Companies Act.

Need For Examination

At the outset, it may be asked why Labour chooses to remain so inactive, and does not bother about its rights and privileges. An obvious answer would be (to put it from the extremist's point of view) that the Act, as it exists today, is such a patent piece of capitalist legislation that no amount of improving it would satisfy the minimum demands of labour. There is no answering this point of view and it would be worth while to ignore it. The limited liability company as a commercial institution has come to stay in this country, and it would be the crassest folly on the part of Labour not to consolidate and expand its rights within the four corners of the legislation. Would it be wrong to say that not a few among the workers' leaders believe that once a company goes into liquidation their rights almost lapse? Or would it be more true to say, as in some cases, that they believe (wrongly, of course) that whatever happens the labourer is bound somehow to get his two months' salary prior to the date of liquidation? An attempt will be made in these articles to examine the position from the workers' point of view in two ways: (1) when the company is alive, (2) when the company is dead. Again, (1) the existing rights, and (2) the new demands.

Pivotal Provisions

To start with, let us examine the position of a company when it is dead in the legal sense of the word, and the rights of Labour that arise then. The two major and pivotal sections are 230 and 229. The more important provisions of section 230 are given below:—

230. (1) In a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other debts,

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to the Crown or to a local authority, due from the company at the date hereinafter mentioned and having become due and payable within the twelve month next before that date;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of service rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date, not exceeding one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each whether payable for time or piecework in respect of services rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall—

(a) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion; and

(b) so far as the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the company and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

Preferential Debts

While section 230 operates when a company is in liquidation, section 229 is applicable in a case where either a receiver is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures of a company secured by a floating charge or possession is taken by or on behalf of those debenture holders of any property comprised in, or subject to the charge. The company should then be alive, that is, should not be in the course of being wound up. The payment of preferential debts under this section is similar to the payment of the same kind of debts as detailed in section 230. So that we can

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

TO-DAY'S WOMEN'S MEETING.

The women of Bombay are meeting to-day to record their protest against the India Bill that is before Parliament. They are not meeting under the auspices, and in the charming surroundings, of the Princess Mary Gymkhana. But notwithstanding this, and even because of it, they represent the womanhood of Bombay and the aims and aspirations of the Indian Nation. We wish all success to their meeting and all the more heartily because they stand by the country's demand and propose to declare that "India has a right to frame her own constitution and that no foreign Government has a right to impose any constitution not acceptable to her."

A NATURAL INSTINCT.

The Secretary of the German Legation in Vienna, on being summoned to Berlin to explain some of his utterances, has responded by resigning his post and migrating to Italy. This is reported to be the first instance of its kind involving a member of a Diplomatic Service appointed by the Nazis. We believe the instance is the first of its kind in modern diplomatic history and we believe that so far as the Nazis are concerned this is not going to be the last of its kind. The reasons are obvious. Nazi methods of dictatorship can command complete and unconditional support only from fanatic followers of Herr Hitler. And, on the other hand, even the slightest difference of opinion is visited by drastic punishment to the victim, however sympathetic he may otherwise be to the Nazi regime. What more natural for people with an opportunity of escape from a dreaded fate than to take it? In the present case the diplomat concerned had, from personal experience, no other alternative.

NOW FOR A RALLY.

A universal rally round the National Flag with a determination to achieve the cause for which the Flag stands is, as the Congress President points out, the most fitting reply to the Bombay Government's unfortunate attitude towards the Flag. As Sardar Vallabhbhai observes, though methods of agitation must change with circumstances, the struggle for independence must go on till independence is won. It is a pity, however, that many Congress Committees are not carrying on any vigorous propaganda. In some places, including Bombay, even the comparatively simple task of enlisting Congress members seems to have been sadly neglected. It will not do at the present time for Congress leaders merely to make press appeals to the people to enrol themselves in their thousands. If on the other hand, they go about from house to house and get into closer touch with the people, as many of them did at the last Legislative Asssembly and Municipal elections, the response is bound to be far more encouraging.

UNWISE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It is reported that when the new Congress constitution was taken up for consideration by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, some member seriously proposed that as the new constitution was "undemocratic and unworkable" the B.P.C.C. should carry on its work according to the old constitution. Such a proposition is a clear act of revolt and absolutely "ultra vires" of that body and should have been instantly disallowed by the President of the meeting as out of order. But it is said that its consideration is only postponed till 31st March. We trust the proposition will be dropped for good as it is as unwise as unconstitutional. If the B.P.C.C. notes any defects in the new constitution, the right way for it is to proceed constitutionally and get the Congress itself to remove them. Deliberate indiscipline towards the Congress will most certainly alienate the sympathies of other provinces and will soon enough infect and ruin the Bengal Committee itself.

AN UNMERITED SLUR.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly about the administration of Baluchistan, Mr. Metcalfe stated that no Baluchis were now enlisted in the Indian Army. And his explanation was that, as the desertion rate among them was abnormally high, their recruitment was stopped in 1925. If recruitment has been completely stopped, it is hardly fair to the Baluchis. The alleged high standard of desertion was possibly due to indiscriminate recruitment or to unredressed grievances of the recruits. Complete stopping of recruitment is an unmerited slur on a province which can boast of excellent fighting material.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Hand-pounded Rice

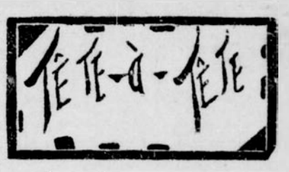
For a party of persons from an industrial city like Bombay to have to go to a semi-rural centre like Panwel to give encouragement to the revival of methods of production which were being pursued until very lately, seems to be a matter for laughter, were it not for the fact that behind this picture there lies the tragedy of rural unemployment, impoverishment and malnutrition. Industrial progress has gone on on such haphazard lines in our country that activities which were so long the life blood of the rural social fabric have been rudely disturbed and have given place to others which usually spell disaster to the rural, social and economic order. It is Mahatma Gandhi's aim in setting up the Village Industries Association to revive these health-giving activities and at the same time to enable the rural population to add to their scanty incomes by the proper utilization of their leisure. The centre at Panwel is intended mainly to meet the demand from Bombay for hand-pounded rice and hand-ground flour. It should serve, however, as a nucleus for similar activities all round that town, for the aim of the Association is not so much to get the urban classes to take to these commodities as to induce the rural population themselves to resume these productive operations locally to the advantage of their health and the enrichment of their purses.—"Svadeshi."

The Reason Why

If the proposed Statutory Railway Authority is intended to ensure the efficient administration of railways on which the moral and material progress of the country depends to such a great extent, how are the members of the House of Commons more competent to legislate on the subject than the members of the Assembly who understand the interests of the country better than Mr. Churchill and his compatriots? The fact is that the Secretary of State knew that the Assembly would never give its consent to the proposed Railway Authority, which would deprive the Assembly of control over the railway administration, and whose constitution is in other ways defective. Hence the decision to provide for the Railway Authority in the Government of India Bill which will readily be passed by the present House of Commons, and to ignore the Assembly.—"Leader."

Nationalists And The Award

The Nationalists are between the devil and the deep sea when they try to combine the rejection of the India Bill with the desire to appeal to the British Cabinet to modify the Communal Award. We have repeatedly emphasised the fact that once the Muslims understand finally that the Award will not be upset without their consent, they will realise that the advantages they have gained through it are entirely illusory.—"Indian Express."



A DIFFICULT AND DELICATE TASK

Syed Raza Ali Arrives At Johannesburg

—Pioneer.

Difficult and delicate for Syed Raza Ali or Johannesburg?

Or is it mutually so?

* * * *

"India is about to enter a democratic form of Government and it requires leadership" declares his Excellency Lord Erskine of Madras and proceeds to point out where to look for it: "There can be no better leaders for the people than the ancient aristocracy." You may feel inclined to urge that aristocracy being the antithesis of democracy, His Excellency was —er—leading the search for leadership in the opposite direction and that His Excellency was rather—but the point is that you mustn't. His Excellency, in the first place, is a Governor in India. And, secondly it is the British way —out of Britain. If

(1) Nationalism is fostered through Separate Electorates.

(2) Commerce and Industry are developed through Reservation and "Safeguards."

(3) Responsibility and popular administration are encouraged through autocracy at the tops—or rather tops, if, in fact.

(4) Self-Government is achieved through the denial of it, then.

It is of the essence of reason and logic that democracy, to be success, should be led by anti-democ—we mean the ancient aristocracy.

How delightfully naive our rulers are!

* * * *

"How could the head of the British Government make the Award in his individual capacity?" asks Mr. C. Y Chintamani.

He forgets that the "head of the British Government" is Mr. MacDonald who can do anything.

* * * *

"As things are, we are powerless to make our will prevail" wailed Mr. Chintamani.

That may explain condemnation of and opposition to the Congress but it doesn't explain the enthusiastic pursuit of the anti-Award campaign.

* * * *

Any way, Mr. Chintamani hoped, while closing the Conference, that "the significance of the conference would not be lost on the British Government in India and Britain."

"Hope," murmurs our junior colleague, "springs eternal even in the breast of the hopelessly 'powerless.' Poor Hope!"

* * * *

When a swash-buckler began to talk at the Conference as if he were buckling the swash, Pandit Malaviyaji spoilt his eloquence and his heroic attitude by remarking "Don't preach war, preach peace."

That is why the old Pundit is not altogether popular with Field Marshal or, alternatively, Colonel, Moonje, Braggadacho-General Parmananda, etc., etc.

* * * *

"Sir Henry Gidney said that the Agent of a railway was the biggest autocrat India ever produced and the Agent's spirit permeated his subordinates who were discourteous."

—Assembly Report.

It is reported that the cry of "Et te Brute" which escaped the lips of all the Agents was both spontaneous and simultaneous.

* * * *

According to Master Randolph Churchill "Government's India policy was the symptom of a disease destroying the soul of the Party."

What a soul.

* * * *

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Ready to Give Tariffs A Fair Trial

—Head Lines.

The tariffs, however, are not at all ready to give Mr. Lloyd George a fair trial.

* * * *

Husband: "If a man steals no matter what, he will live to regret it?"

Wife (coyly)—'You use to steal kisses from me before we were married.'

Husband, "Well you heard what I said."

Bombay's Splendid Victory Against W. I. States

MERCHANT DECIDES THE ISSUE

Play Havoc With Leather And Captures 4 Wickets Yielding Only 31 Runs

Bombay	(1st Innings)	377
Bombay	(2nd Innings,)	164
W. I. States	(1st Innings)	154
W. I. States	(2nd Innings)	241

The Western India States XI captained by R. J. O. Meyer came to Bombay with the determination to conquer. Seldom has such a strong array of bowlers been eeen in one team.

Amarsingh, Meyer, Ramji, Gurtu, Shantilal, Manilal and Narsinghrao, gave the supporters of the local team something to think about, but Bombay has the knack of rising to the occasion and Merchant with a brilliant century knocked the States' attack off its length.

To run up a total of 377 was very creditable against class bowlers and despite the desparate attempts of the States to avert a defeat, Bombay did win the match with a comfortable margin of 146 runs. The youngsters have justified their selection and the Committee will do well to stick to the present team.

Bombay resumed at 11 a.m. yesterday with a lead of 323 runs and the whole day ahead of them.

Jai and Contractor, the overnight not outs opened confidently adding ten runs in ten minutes. The pitch was crumpling badly and the batsmen frequently tapped the earth down when facing Amarsingh. Meyer re-arranged his field in the hopes of breaking the partnership. Jai drove Amarsingh to the off in his best style, the score mounting steadily.

The fielding of the visitors seemed slack and a number of runs came from overthrows. When Ramji took over from Narsinghrao at the pavilion end, Jai scored two consecutive boundaries to leg and on. Contractor in attempting to turn Amarsingh to leg was snapped up by Meyer who was standing close (131-6-46). The Parsi batsman had played a stolid innings which proved of great value to his side.

Jai Gets Life.

Chury partnered his skipper, and hit two boundaries raising the total to 140. Jai had a life off Amarsingh, Meyer dropping a hot return at short leg. The Kathiawar bowler had his revenge shortly after when he had Chury caught behind the wickets by Faiz Ahmed (143-7-9).

Richards opened his account by cutting Amarsingh past cover, the ball travelling to the boundary. Richards was caught in the country by Shantilal almost on the boundary line—this was undoubtedly the best catch seen in the match. When D'Avoine joined Jai the latter reached his 50 with a single obtained in 90 minutes. D'Avoine lifted Amarsingh to leg and in repeating the stroke with Ramji was held by Amarsingh (158-9-7).

Innings Ends.

One hundred and sixty went up by means of singles when Talpade, the last man came out to partner his captain. Although he obtained a brace, his career was cut short by Ramji, who had him caught by Indravijaysingh (164-10-2).

The Bombay innings came to a close at 164, Jai remaining unbeaten with 55. He had played a skipper's game and received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Ramji and Amarsingh had a good analysis, the pair bagging ten wickets between them. Faced with a deficit of 387 runs the Western India Stats XI took the field at 12-15 a.m., Meyer and Gurtu going out to open the innings.

Richards got his first victim in Dr. Gurtu, who skied a ball which fell into the hands of Talpade (5-1-3). Meyer drove Richards to the leg boundary and with a single signalled the first decade. Talpade relieved Merchant after the latter had bowled two overs and runs were difficult to get with the fielders on their toes.

Dr. Gurtu Dismissed.

Meyer who was settling down opened his shoulders to Talpade driving him to the off boundary. Shantilal who was uncomfortable against Richards stepped in front of a straight one and was given l-b-b (24-2-3). Meyer was again severe on Talpade and lifted him to mid-off after a narrow escape from a previous delivery. The ex-Cambridge blue was hitting at the loose ones and the score rose to 30 in 25 minutes. Although Richards was sending down some puzzling balls, Meyer clouted him to leg to raise the score to 40. The States skipper changed his bat when he had reached 35. Talpade missed an easy catch off his own bowling, Meyer having a lucky escape. Out of 50 on board Meyer had scored 42 at the lunch interval.

After lunch Meyer got his half century and then proceeded to pile up the score with lusty pulls and drives reaching sixty in quick time. He lifted Richards over the heads of the spectators near the screen much to the delight of the youngsters in the crowd. Jai wrung a change in the bowling in the hope of breaking up the partnership Merchant replacing Talpade. Manilal who was keeping his end up allowed his skipper to attack the bowling. Wadkar came on in place of Richards, who had proved expensive when the total was 80. Manilal skied one just out of Jai's reach, the latter making a great effort to hold the ball.

Century Signalled.

The century was signalled off a four behind the wicket amidst applause. Meyer treated the gallery to some fine hits and also steered the ball past cover in great style, reaching his 80 out of a total of 110. The States captain was scoring all round the wicket and obtained his 90 with a powerful drive to the off which Divekar misfielded. Off the next ball Wadkar caught Meyer who had played dashing cricket (121-3-91). He made 91 in a stay of 80 minutes and hit eleven 4's and one 6 during his merry career at the wickets. Colah who joined Manilal adopted forcing tactics, 130 being signalled soon after his arrival. Wadkar who was keeping a good length sent a loose one on the leg stump which Colah hit to leg without effort, the total reading 140 an hour after the lunch interval. One run later Colah was beaten to the wide by a ball from Wadkar which kept very low. (141-4-13.)

Amarsingh who came out next hit out at the first ball he received and Contractor caught him at deep backward point (141-5-0). Manilal who was very quiet opened his shoulders by driving Wadkar to mid off. Indravijaysingh who drove Richards past cover for three was held by the burly bowler off his next ball (148-6-3).

One fifty went up as a result of a leg glide by Manilal who had collected 37 after a patient innings. Narsinghrao hit Richards to the leg boundary twice in succession, thirteen runs being scored from this over. By steady play Manilal and Indravijayasingh raised the total to 180 by 3-30 p.m.

Wadkar who had been given a rest took over from Talpade, Manilal cutting him over the heads of the slips to reach his 50. He stepped out to Wadkar and drove him along the carpet pass mid-off, a shot that evoked much admiration. Divekar relieved Richards but Manilal continued to present a straight bat to the local bowling which showed signs of weariness.

SECOND CENTURY.

The second century was signalled within 140 minutes of play. Ten more runs were added, the fieldsmen being out of position. Clever running between the wickets caused the score to steadily mount up till 220 was on board a little before the tea interval. The Narsinghrao-Manilal partnership had realised 77 by a brave stand which had knocked the sting of the bowling. At the tea interval the score was 228 for 6 wickets (Manilal 77 not out and Narsinghrao 47 not out).

Bombay Wins By 146 Runs

Havewalla sent down a maiden over after tea, the policy being to play out time. Narsinghrao skied the fifth ball of Merchant's first over and was held by Hindlekar (231—7—45). Manilal reached his seventy with a drive to mid off which sailed to the boundary but lost Faiz Ahmed who was caught by Merchant in his second over when he had scored a single (237—8—1). The same bowler got rid of Gadvendrasingh who was held by Hindlekar when he touched a rising ball (237—9—0). Ramji attempted to smite Havewalla, but the spin on the ball puzzled the mighty man of valour. Ramji hit at a tempting one from Merchant and was held in the country by Richards. Bombay thus won by 146 runs at 4-35 p.m.

Bombay: 1st Innings. 377

W. I. States: 1st Innings 154

BOMBAY (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar b Amarsingh	0
Divekar l-b-w b Amarsingh	0
Merchant b Ramji	32
Wadkar c Narsingrao b Amarsingh	1
Havewalla c Faiz Ahmed b Ramji	0
Contractor c Meyer b Amarsingh	46
Jai (not out)	55
Chury c Faiz Ahmed b Amarsingh	9
G. Richards c Shantilal b Amarsingh	4
P. A. D'Avoinec Amarsingh b Ramji	7
Talpade c Indravijaysingh b Ramji	2
Extras	8
Total	164

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 3, 3 for 15, 4 for 43, 5 for 47, 6 for 131, 7 for 143, 8 for 149, 9 for 159, 10 for 164.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R.	W.
Amarsingh	23	5	71	6
Ramji	12.4	2	29	4
Narsinghrao	8	2	19	0
Meyer	2	0	10	0

Western India States (2nd Innings).

Gurtu c Talpade b Richards	3
Shantilal l-b-w b Richards	3
Meyer c and b Wadkar	91
Manilal (not out)	76
Colah b Wadkar	13
Amarsingh c Contractor b Wadkar	0
Indravijaysingh c and b Richards	3
Narsinghrao c Hindlekar b Merchant	45
Faiz Ahmed c and b Merchant	1
Gadvendrasingh c Hindlekar b Merchant	0
Ramji c Richards b Merchant	1
Extras	5
Total	241

Fall of wickets:—3 for 121, 4 for 141, 5 for 141, 6 for 148, 7 for 231; 8 for 237; 9 for 237; 10 for 241.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	75	2	31	4
Richards	18	1	79	3
Talpade	12	1	54	0
Wadkar	9	0	51	3
Divekar	4	1	11	0
Havewalla	4	1	10	0

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Indian National Association a public meeting was held on last Saturday evening at the Vanita Vishram under the president-ship of Lady Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir. Photo shows Lady Dhunbai (3rd from left, front row) along with the members of the Women's Council.

AUSTRIA'S NEED

Want No Interference From Without, Says Dr. Schuschnigg

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Feb. 23.

On the eve of departure for London to confer with British statesmen, the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg spoke on the old established friendly Anglo-Austrian relations and declared that all the Austrians desired and needed was peace and liberty to achieve their aims in full independence being convinced that they would succeed if not hampered by interference from without.

Cordial sentiments were also expressed by the Foreign Minister M. Baron von Bergerwaldenegg.

ADVANCE SOCIALISM

Masani Discusses Formation Of Party In Madras

CONGRESS GROUP FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The Congress Socialist Group has been formed in Madras, during the visit of Masani, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party. Prominent Congressmen like Mr. Santhanam and Mr. Shanker member of the A.I.C.C. Mr. Sarma of the Railway and P. W. D. Unions have joined the Group and Mr. Krishnamurti, Secretary, of the M. and S. M. Railwaymen's Union is the convenor of the Group.

The Group will prepare the ground for a Provincial Party which it is hoped, will be formed soon.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS' NEW VENTURE

"Pickaback" Machine To Lift Petrol-Plane Into Air

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A step that may lead in the direction of the North Atlantic air service is being taken by the Imperial Airways, who have ordered an experimental "pickaback" machine for lifting another aeroplane with heavy load into the air.

One of the difficulties to overcome in connection with trans-Atlantic flights will be to get the machine safely off the ground with a heavy load of petrol. Recently, Major R. H. Mayo, the leading aviation expert, conceived the plan of another machine taking the heavily laden machine into air and when enough height was gained to start on the Atlantic flight the two machines would part and the parent machine return to the earth. The machine ordered will have a special climbing and lifting power in the manner of a tug with great pulling power.

ALLISS WINS ITALIAN GOLF TITLE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN REMO, Feb. 25.

Percy Alliss won the Italian Open Golf Championship with the record aggregate of 262 his scores being 67, 66, 66, and 63, was equalled only by Boyer in the second round.

Boyer and Arthur Havers tied for second place with an aggregate score of 267.

CONSERVATIVE UNION TO BE FORMED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Randolph Churchill announced his decision to form a Conservative Union with the object of reviving the Conservative principles within the party.

He declared in an interview with Reuter that Government's Indian policy was the symptom of a disease destroying the soul of the Party, and asserted that he was assured of a powerful financial backing.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

Bosses Agree Not To Reduce Wages, But Refuse To Recognise Union

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 23.

As a result of agitation the management of the textile mills agree not to reduce wages following reduction in hours of work for present, but refuse to make any definite promise for the future and to recognize the Mazdoor Sabha.

This has caused great dissatisfaction among workers.

MAZDOOR SABHA FOR BENARES

Executive Committee Formed At Labour Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 23.

The Mazdoor Sabha was formed here yesterday at the public meeting of the Textile Workers. An Executive Committee was elected with Messrs. Sampurnanand, Onkarnath Verma and Murlidhar, as President, Secretary, and Treasurer respectively.

The initial membership of the Sabha was over fourhundred.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 26 INSTITUTIONS

A sum of Rs. 1,83,500, would be distributed during the current year by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for the several institutions in the city, according to the recommendations accepted by a meeting of the Corporation held on Monday, Mr. Hoosainally Rahimtoola, Mayor presiding.

The committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of grants to be made by the Corporation reported, "the Committee have scrutinized the applications of all the institutions on their merits. They have taken into consideration the fact that the Standing Committee is setting aside Rs. 29,000 for voluntary grants, have in view of the financial stringency of the Corporation, made a reduction of about 10 per cent. on the grants sanctioned for the year 1934-35" After careful consideration the Committee recommended that 26 institutions be given grants. Of these, 4 institutions obtained obligatory grants, amounting to Rs. 1,54,500 and the voluntary grants were to the extent of Rs. 28,900.

When the Report was moved for adoption Prof. Soares moved an amendment that a sum of Rs. 500 be granted to the American Mission School for the Blind. Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the Corporation should continue to support the various useful institutions in the city.

Prof. Soares' amendment was carried. The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board a resolution was passed requesting the Government to remit the current year's revenue to grant loans without interest and to open relief works in the villages, owing to the recent frost in Gujarat.

Indianisation Must Be Speeded Up

Plea For Substantial Reduction In Strength Of British Soldiers

BUT "ELDERS" THROW OUT MR. MEHROTRA'S RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

In the Council of State Mr. Mehrotra's resolution urging a substantial reduction in the strength of British soldiers in India was defeated by 26 votes against 15.

AT INDIA'S EXPENSE.

Mr. Mehrotra moved a resolution urging substantial reduction in the strength of the British soldiers in India. He said India was spending the largest amount on military forces compared with the dominions and this was not commensurate with her revenues. Sir Shadi Lal had stated in the Capitation Tribunal report that India had been made the training ground for British soldiers at the expense of India. Mr. Mehrotra asked why this arrangement should continue, when Indians were too poor to afford this huge expenditure. Indianisation must be speeded up. Since 1917 there had been a total of 7000 officers in the army but of them only 195 Indian officers as compared with the seven thousand British officers.

Mr. Mehrotra referred to the Shea Committee's view that complete Indianisation of the army was possible and asked why that view was not given effect to. Then there was the Skeen Committee's recommendation that 50 per cent. of India's army could be indianised by 1952. He asked what were the Government proposals and the time table regarding complete Indianisation of the army. If Japan could build up a national army in 20 years, why could not India build one in 20 or even 30 years. During the war India was left with 15,000 British soldiers. Now in peace time could they not arrange to reduce the strength from 60 thousand to 30 thousand. This was his specific request.

"SECOND TO NONE."

Mr. Yamin Khan held that the Indian soldier was second to none in efficiency and India would like to depend on her own soldiers for defence. He wished that all opportunities should be given to Indians to defend their own country. India could not afford to pay Rs. 850 per month per soldier of the British army as against 285 per month towards the cost of every Indian soldier. India had paid heavily to obtain peace and security and he thought that she could not entirely do away with British soldiers, who at emergencies had played a great part.

Sir Phiroze Sethna expressed a desire to be enlightened by the Commander-in-Chief as to the rate of decrease in the number of British soldiers in India during the last ten years. He claimed that Dominion Status was the goal of India and India could not accept Dominion Status so long as her defence was not her hands. It was, therefore, only proper that India should aspire to have her defence in her own hands. Sir Phiroze Sethna's recollection was that according to official statistics given sometime back, Indian soldiers costed only a fourth of what the British soldiers did and he wanted that the Commander-in-Chief should make this point clear in his speech.

IN 30 YEARS.

Proceeding Sir Phiroze referred to the Rawlinson Committee's report of 1922, when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Mohamed Shafi were the members of the Viceroy's Cabinet. The facts disclosed at the Round Table Conference by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Mohamed Shafi were a revelation to the Conference. For according to that information, the Rawlinson Committee agreed that Indianisation could be completely effected in the space of 30 years. Then came the Skeen Committee, which recommended that half the cadre service be Indianised in 30 years. But now Sir Phiroze Sethna asked whether the Indianisation of the officer ranks of the army would be complete in at least 50 years.

Mr. Kalikar vigorously supported the resolution and said that India could not afford to have a huge army.

Mr. Yamin Khan:—We can't have such a heavily paid army.

Mr. Kalikar:—We do not want efficiency to be affected by Indianisation, but we must Indianise the Army faster than we do.

C.-IN-C. EXPLAINS.

The Commander-in-Chief spoke for half an hour opposing the resolution. He said it was not in the power of the Government of India to recommend to His Majesty's Government that either the rate of Indianisation be increased or the proportion of the British soldier to Indian soldier be reduced. Only recently the Government of India examined the whole question in accordance with the recommendation of the Round Table Conference. An expert enquiry as recommended had taken place and the result was considered most carefully by the committee of imperial defence, who made their recommendations to His Majesty's Government, who set out their view to the Government of India. The Government of India had agreed with the view and the proportion of British troops to Indian troops in India during the transition period between what existed at present and further Indianisation of the army had been fixed.

Indeed he (Commander-in-Chief) with a responsibility in the matter of such magnitude and with an experiment of such an importance and danger could not fix the rate of Indianisation.

Sir Phiroze Sethna: "That means the end to Indianisation."

"PROVE YOUR FITNESS."

Commander-in-Chief: "I deny that it is anything of the sort. "On the other hand, I have increased Indianisation from eight units to fifteen units. Let Indian officers become company commanders, because then they would have proved themselves. How can we prove that an Indian was fit, when he has been for only seven or eight years. I am sure the House will not accuse me of not having the fullest sympathy. I believe that it is the right thing to gradually Indianise the army. When I took charge of the army I held that the cost of the army in India was too high. Soon after the war the army budget in India was Rs. 60 crores. It was 55, when I took over. During the four years, I have been in charge, I havs reduced it by Rs. 9 crores, and further I have doubled the rate of Indianisation. Nobody can accuse me that I have not done my best to fulfil the aspirations of Indians."

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

Mr. Hosain Imam asked whether the report of the expert committee on which the recent decision was taken would be published. Commander-in-Chief: "No, I can't do that any more than I can publish the report of the Rawlinson Committee. Both are confidential. In fact Indian members of the Government in 1922 wanted that the report not to be published."

Sir P. Sethna interrupting said, Indian members of the Government did not say so at the Round Table Conference. On the other hand, they wanted it published.

Commander-in-Chief:—I think in the covering letter it was said that Indian members declared it should never be made public.

Mr. Mehrotra briefly replied and the resolution was rejected 15 voting for and 26 against.—A.P.

American Correspondence College

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The American Correspondence College, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, celebrated its sixth anniversary on Tuesday last. This college has steadily progressed on and on since it was established six years back, and now it has trained hundreds of Indian students by correspondence method and enabled them to work as accountants, stenographers, Advertisement experts, insurance officers, typists, book-keepers, correspondents, etc.

It has also started D. Com. degree courses for the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, examinations, and has also achieved good result in the London Chamber of Commerce, and other foreign examinations. It is also a local examination centre for several British societies such as London Chamber of Commerce, Royal Drawing Society, etc.

New Congress Constitution In Provinces

B. P. C. C. DISCUSSES FORMATION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

Just as the members of the All-India Congress Committee became automatically members of the Provincial Congress Committee, the principle had to be carried to its logical conclusion, with regard to the members of the district Congress Committees.

This was in essence, the subject of a lively debate in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the adjourned meeting held on Monday to consider the new constitution.

Discussion arose on the question of membership in the District Councils of the delegates to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. One section of the House held that the District Councils should be composed of entirely elected members, irrespective of their being elected to the Provincial Congress Committee. The other section sought to limit the number of members in the Councils to 25, including the ex-officio members who were elected to the B.P.C.C.

As a compromise, it was ultimately decided that the District Councils should consist of not more than 25 elected members plus the ex-officio members, who might choose any District Council in the city.

The meeting resumed discussion of the new constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, with Mr. Nariman in the chair.

MEHERALLY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved the amendment that in the clause, "the Committee shall have power to superintend, direct, control and make rules for all District Congress Committees," the word "superintend" be deleted and the word "supervise" be substituted. His amendment was defeated and the first Article of the Provincial Congress Committee's constitution was carried.

One member, during the discussions of the constitution, clause by clause, made a suggestion that in the future elections either to the B.P.C.C., or the District Councils, a deposit of Rs. 5/ be collected from every candidate for the election and in case the candidate failed to obtain at least 1/10th of the votes, the amount shall be forfeited. This the member believed would act as a check against "bogus" candidates, who might contest the elections with the sole purpose of defeating a particular candidate. This only evoked a caustic comment that if a candidate wanted to oust another from the field, there were many methods of doing it and this deposit would in no way prevent him. The suggestion was thrown out.

A vigorous discussion followed on the clause which ran, "The affairs of each District Congress Committee shall be managed by a District Council of not more than 25 members, to be composed of (i) ex-officio members and (ii) members elected by qualified original members on the roll of the District in such manner as may be fixed by the rules framed in that behalf by the Committee.

"The delegates, who are on the list of any District Congress Committee shall be ex-officio members of the Council of that District."

The clause was amended so as to eliminate likely confusion. Mr. Lele said that the ex-officio members might in a particular District Council be too many in number and the elected members might be very few. To give full opportunities for elected members, therefore, alterations had to be made in the clause.

Mr. S. K. Patil suggested a compromise that over and above the prescribed quota of elected members to the District Councils, the ex-officio members who were delegates to the B. P. C. C., might also be members of the Council.

MUNSHI'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the elected members were justified in complaining that by the original clause, they had not the full opportunities but the principle underlying the modifications suggested should be recognised. Just as the members of the All-India Congress Committee automatically became the members of the B. P. C. C., so also the Provincial Congress Committee members should find a place on the District Councils. It would be unfair to ask them to face another election for the District Councils.

The amended clause which was accepted, stated, "The affairs of each District Congress Committee shall be managed by a District Council of not more than 25 members to be composed of members elected by qualified original members on the roll of the District in such manner as may be fixed by the rules framed in that behalf by the Committee.

"The delegates who are on the list of any District Congress Committee shall be ex-officio members of the Council of any District in the Province."

Another interesting point of discussion was the election of office-bearers in the District Councils. The constitution contemplated the election of office-bearers by the District Council while an amendment was moved that the office bearers of the District Council should be elected by the General Body of the Committee. Mr. Munshi explained that by such a procedure, conflict between the Council and the office-bearers was bound to ensue and the office-bearers might not consider themselves responsible to the District Council. The amendment was thrown out.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Tuesday).

His Excellency A. Z. Khayyat, the first Consul-General for Iraq in India. The Royal Iraqian General Consulate will be shortly opened in Bombay.

GOLDSMITH REMANDED

Alleged Absconding With Customer's Property

That he absconded from Bombay on February 16 with 1,480 tolas of silver and gold wires worth Rs. 950 entrusted to him to make embroidery by eight persons residing at Bhoiwada was the allegation made by the Maharbouri police on Monday when they placed Jaikisondas Ratanji before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

It was stated that the accused was entrusted with the property on the strength of his past reputation as a goldsmith in the locality where he had a shop. As he was in monetary difficulties, he is alleged to have absconded to Surat where a part of the property is said to have been sold. On Friday he surrendered to the Maharbouri police.

The Magistrate remanded him to police custody till March 3.

Bombay Gujarati Harijans To Confer

A meeting of the Gujerati Harijans residing in the Fort locality was held on Sunday under the auspices of the Harijan Udhar Mandal founded by the Harijan Sevak Sangh Smt. Hansa Mehta presiding.

Mr. Harkisondas Jhaveri acquainted the audience with the work of the Mandal and said that there still remained much to be done to ameliorate the social and economic condition of the Harijans. With this view he suggested that a conference of the Charotar Harijans residing in Bombay should be convened.

The meeting unanimously resolved to convene a conference of the Charotar Harijans residing in Bombay and appointed a committee for the purpose.

VICTORY FOR HINDU WIDOWS

(Continued from page 1)

thised with the objects of the Bill and wanted that the evil should be checked, but the way in which Mr. Syed Munawar sought to do it was not the right way. He wanted that the Government should introduce a Bill with limited scope of operation. The speaker felt that if the Government informed the House as to what their attitude towards the Bill was, the situation would ease.

PROTECT THE POOR.

Dr. Solanki (Nominated) supported the Bill and said that it was intended for the benefit of the poorer and labouring classes, the dumb millions of the Presidency. He wanted that the poorer and labouring classes should be protected against the money-lenders. When even Inamdars and Taluqdars were in the grips of money-lenders, he wanted the House to imagine as to what would be the position of the poor people in the hands of the money-lenders.

Messrs. N. N. Patel and A. N. Surve also spoke.

EXORBITANT INTEREST.

Khan Bahadur Khurho (Larkhana) said that the rate of interest on the money lent by the moneylenders to the agriculturists and poor labourers was exorbitant and never less than 24 per cent. He supported the motion to send the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. R. R Bakhale (Labour) said that the Bill ought to be more comprehensive and the State should have control on interest and profit of the money lending business. It was well-known that capital grew on interest and profits. The Bill should be so drafted by the Select Committee that its working would be in the interest of the community as a whole. As for the speaker he was for wiping off the principal itself in certain extraordinary cases. There was no doubt that the present Bill fell short of the need, but it had made an opening and later it may be developed.

SINCE GOVT. IS NOT DOING IT.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Mill-owners' Association) opposed the Bill and agreed with Mr Tairsee that the Commercial people sympathised with the objects of the Bill. The dishonesty of the money-lenders must be checked. Since the Government themselves were not bringing a Bill of the above nature, he opposed the Bill.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohemad Shah (Hyderabad) supported the Bill and said that though the Bill was defective it contained ingredients which would eradicate the decease that the poorer classes were suffering from.

Rao Bahadur Chitale (Ahmednagar) said that the present Bill had some defects which could be removed in the Select Committee.

Mr. Chikodi also spoke. Mr. M. M. Karbhari moved an amendment that the Select Committee should report within a month instead of two months as proposed by the mover.

Mr. Mohemad S. Mitha in opposing the Bill said that the Deccan Agriculturists Act, which had been working for the last few years had not served the purpose for which it was intended and it was the opinion of the speaker that the same would be the fate of the above Bill also.

AS ODIOUS AS TOBACCO ACT.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Karwar) in opposing the Bill said that it contemplated the practice of keeping accounts on the part of the debtors and the debtors, in villages being illiterate, would be very much handicapped. And further if the debtors were forced to keep accounts in the manner the Government wanted them to do, it would be as much odious in the eyes of the people as the Tobacco Act.

Rao Bahadur Bole (Bombay, nominated) opposing the Bill said that if the Bill were to be passed into an Act then the manipulation of accounts might come into practice.

Mr. Kamat (Poona) supporting the Bill observed that the present Bill sought to cover the work of the Debts' Conciliation Board and the regulation of accounts in vogue in provinces like U. P.

GOVT. POSITION

Mr. R. D. Bell (Home Member) in opposing the principles involved in the Bill, welcomed the idea of the Selection Board with qualifications. He said that a similar Act was in operation in the Punjab and that the Bombay Government was corresponding with the authorities there over the experiment. But so far the results of that Act were nil.

He remarked that the officials were in entire sympathy with anything that could be done to minimise or get rid of the evils of money-lending. He could not see how the Bill would meet the purpose of doing away with the evils and defects of the money-lending business more than the Agriculturists' Relief Act and Usury Against Loans Act had done.

The House would be well advised, he observed, to allow the Bill to be dropped and allow Government to explore all possible avenues to make a beginning to control the money-lending business. He also said that the Committee should be able to evolve something out of the measure.

The Bill was then put to vote and lost, 30 voting for and 43 against.

BILL WITHDRAWN

Amidst cheers Mr. H. R. Desai (Dharwar) was called upon by the President to move his Bill to Amend the law of adoption.

Mr. Desai, to the joy of those ladies in the visitors' galleries, said that he did not wish to move the Bill at this session.

A point of order was raised by Rao Bahadur Kale as to whether the mover could stop from moving his Bill and the President said that he could.

A Bill to provide for the regulation and control of certain Mussalman charitable and religious endowments in the Bombay Presidency including Sindh which stood in the name of Mr. Syed Munawar was not moved as Mr. Munawar said that since Government were moving a similar Bill, he did not want to move his Bill.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) moved a Bill amending the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

After the amendments making some verbal changes in Act, which were moved by Mr. Davis, the Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bombay, the Bill passed all the three readings and became law.

The President adjourned the House till Tuesday (to-day) 2 p.m.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

dency of a suit, that certain evidence was either admissible or inadmissible. But in the instant case the circumstances appeared to be somewhat peculiar. The "To and From registers" sought to be put in, bore endorsements which showed that they had been produced in the court of the District Munsiff of Kundapur in October 1921, and it was thus clear that they were in existence even before the instant suit was filed. The object of Rule (1) of Order XIII, Civil Procedure Code, in insisting upon the production of the documentary evidence of every description in the power or possession of a party on which he intended to rely at the first hearing of the suit, was with a view to prevent fraud by the late production of suspicious documents. This rule did not, however, exclude the discretion of the court to receive documentary evidence even at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, provided good cause was shown to the satisfaction of the court as to the non-production thereof earlier. It was true that the plaintiff had not made it clear when exactly those books were taken back from the Munsiff's Court and why their production before the lower court was delayed. But in view of the fact that the plaintiff happened to be a Sanyasi presiding over a Mutt represented in the suit by an agent, that those registers had been filed in a court long before the disputes arose between the parties and appeared to have been maintained in the regular course of business and that certain entries therein were sought to be put in not so much as direct evidence but as secondary evidence during the cross-examination of the defendant, the Judge was inclined to make an exception to the ordinary rule applicable to such cases. Further, as was held by the court in a Full Bench case, "the reception of inadmissible evidence would be less injurious to the persons affected by it than the rejection of admissible evidence, because in the former case in arriving at a decision the evidence wrongly admitted could well be excluded from consideration, whereas in the latter case the evidence wrongly excluded could only be brought upon record by having recourse to further proceedings necessitating thereby the prolongation of the trial and possible harassment to the persons concerned." These observations were made in a criminal case, but similar consideration applied to the admission or rejection of evidence in civil cases also. The learned Judge accordingly set aside the order of the lower court passed in very general terms and directed it to permit the petitioner-plaintiff to make such use of the books as he legally could. He, however, made it clear that by the Order it was not intended to fetter the discretion of the lower court in deciding whether any particular entry offered to be put in evidence was or was not relevant or admissible. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the court made no order as to costs.

PUNJAB GOVT. BUDGET

Fall In Revenue

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Punjab Government's estimates for 1935-36 were presented in the Legislative Council to-day by the Hon'ble D. J. Boyd, Finance Member. In his speech Mr. Boyd said:—For the year 1935-36 our estimate of total ordinary revenue is Rs. 10,39,16,000, which is less than the revised estimate of the current year by 8 1/2 lakhs and is only one lakh above the actuals of 1933/34. We expect to spend Rs. 10,38,60,000, or Rs. 56,000 less than we receive. We have been able to estimate only for a barely balanced budget, and all proposals for future new expenditure will have to be jealously watched. But while economy must be observed, it would be a mistake to cut out of the schedule of new expenditure items such as the extra expenditure required for rural reconstruction and the propagation of the use of good seed.

REVISED ESTIMATES

As regards the present year, the Finance Member said: The budget estimate of the present year anticipated a surplus of 51 lakhs, but, so far as can be seen, the surplus will be 20 lakhs less. This is not due to any excess of optimism on the part of the Finance Department, but to the fact that after the budget was framed the Government decided to reduce water-rates by an amount that in a normal year would cause a drop of 36 1/2 lakhs in this source of revenue. At the same time, special remissions of land revenue amounting to over 20 lakhs have been granted whereas only 15 lakhs of special remissions were anticipated.

Half a lakh has been provided for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's reign, of Rs. 30,000 for Jubilee scholarships and of 3 lakhs for the new Council Chamber.—A.P.

Remanded For Alleged Robbery

Ishtyakalli Asakalli and Syed Usman Syed Alli were arrested by the Gamdevi police on Sunday on suspicion that they were concerned in a robbery at Walkeshwar Road.

It is statd that when Mr. Abdur Rehman Suleman Mitha opened a cupboard on Sunday he saw a gold thread lying out from 'musnad'. Growing suspicious, he took out the 'musnad' and saw that three-fourths of the gold embroidery were cut off from it. On further examining the contents of the cupboard he found a telescope also missing.

The first suspect was living with the complainant while the second was his servant and both of them were absconding since five days.

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, remanded them to police custody till March 4.

CORPORATION SCHOOLS ANNUAL SPORTS

Mayor Presides Over Prize Distribution Function

The prize distribution of the annual sports of Bombay Municipal children came off on Sunday evening in the Gilder Tank School compound. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mayor, presiding.

In a short speech Mrs. Tyabji said that in spite of absence of adequate grounds attached to school buildings, the Schools Committee was trying its best to encourage sports among school children.

Girls and boys of various Municipal schools entertained the audience with sweet songs and humorous dialogues.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Malinibai Suktanker the function came to a close.

Ramaswami Iyer's Mother Dead

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Sitalakshi Ammal, mother of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer died this morning at the age of 71 at her residence, the grove Teynampet.

She was not keeping well for the last two or three days, but her end was quite unexpected.

She was of a religious and charitable disposition.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

the members of the Committee to put their shoulders to the wheel with determination as there was immense possibility through the work of Islamic research for advancing culture among the people.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Asaf A. A. Fyzee to H. H. the Aga Khan for presiding on the occasion terminated the proceedings.

Research In Islamic Culture

THE AGA KHAN ON ITS IMPORTANCE

A special general meeting of the Islamic Research Association, Bombay, was held in the rooms of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday. His Highness the Right Hon. the Aga Khan presided as Patron and delivered an address to the Association. The following were among those present: Mrs. Faiz Tyebji, Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji, Mr. Hussain Ali Rahimtoolah, Mr. G. H. Khairaz, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Cassumali Jairajbhai Peerbhoy, Mr. W. Ivanow and Dr. Daudpota.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Mecklai, President of the Association, in requesting His Highness to take the chair began by giving a short history of the formation of the Association. He said:

During the course of the year 1932 some of us who were keenly interested in Islamic culture and Islamic research often met and discussed the possibility of forming an association for the furtherance of Islamic research in its widest aspect. We felt that it was necessary to have such an association in Bombay in order to invite the attention of the intelligentsia to the two-fold fact that without the background of his own culture the so-called "educated" Muslim could hardly be considered really educated; and, secondly that the furtherance of research on scientific and critical lines was a great need. The Association was formed on 1st February 1933 and the original workers who were the Founder Members formed themselves into an executive committee. In this connection special mention must be made of the services of Mr. W. Ivanow, Dr. M. B. Rehman and Mr. Asaf A. A. Fyzee, our Secretary. These together with Dr. U. M. Daudpota and Mr. Saif F. B. Tyabji, who ultimately consented to become Treasurer, worked zealously for the furtherance of the objects of our Association.

ITS OBJECTS.

The Islamic Research Association exists for fostering research in all branches of Islamic studies and for helping students to publish the results of such research. It stands for the promotion of independent enquiry, for research on scientific and critical lines, for widening the horizon of our knowledge and for furtherance of investigation in all branches of Islamic studies. It is not restricted to any one country or subject or sect, nor is the Association concerned with any present-day religious or political controversy or propaganda. We are not here to put forward Islam as a religion for the acceptance of non-Muslims, but merely to examine its monuments of art, literature and science in a scholarly spirit and present the results to the reading public of India in particular and to all students of Islam in general or in the words of our Koranic motto "to those who think."

ARAB NAVIGATION.

The work that we have done is, in the first instance, to publish a number of rare works edited and translated by Mr. Ivanow concerning the religion of the Ismailis about which very little was known. This was due to the munificence of a very generous donor who, unfortunately for us, wishes to remain anonymous.

In addition to this we have undertaken to publish a very valuable and interesting series of lectures on Arab Navigation by Syed Sulaiman Nadwi. The name of the learned author, as the most illustrious disciple of the late Moulana Shibli is known all over India and we are proud that after accepting our invitation to become a Fellow, he kindly offered us his book for publication. It is in the press now and we hope to publish it shortly. The importance of this work lies in the fact that there are hardly any works on the Islamic navigation in the English language much less any in Urdu. This book which will be in Urdu will be therefore a great boon to Indian Muslims. So far, our publications have been confined to the English and Persian languages, but by publishing the work of so great an Urdu author we hope we have made it perfectly clear that we do not propose to restrict ourselves to the English language, but will publish any work of any author in any language provided it is of the requisite standard and utility.

TRANSLATION OF IBN KHALDUN.

As regards the work we are doing I should also like to mention that a very important project is now in hand. We decided last year to invite Dr. Daudpota, Professor of Arabic of the Ismail College, to undertake the translation into English of the Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. Before Your Highness and this distinguished audience it would be superfluous to say that the Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun is one of the greatest work in Islamic literature. Unfortunately, although the work has been translated both in French and in Urdu no reliable translation is available to readers of English. Seeing the great need of the work the Association has decided to offer to readers of English the work of the greatest philosophical historian of Islam. In the case of a large work of this character it is impossible to say for certain but in all probability the translation will be published in two years' time.

There are other works also which are in course of publication or preparation, but I do not desire to detain you longer by recounting them. It is sufficient to say that in our endeavours to foster Islamic research we have been greatly helped by the active sympathy of some of the greatest scholars of Europe and the gracious patronage of men like Your Highness, Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of Mysore and Sir Ross Masood, lately the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. We sincerely hope that by our work we shall be worthy of the confidence and sympathy and patronage as well of scholars as of public men."

HIS LIFE-LONG AMBITION

H. H. the Aga Khan in thanking the President for his kind expression regarding himself said it was his life-long ambition to see proper Islamic culture introduced not only in India but throughout the world and help the renaissance of Islam. The Aga Khan referred to the great service to Islam rendered by the late Prof. Browne who felt there schism of Sunnis and Shiahs need not have existed. India was the home of all the four great world civilizations the Western or the Greco-Roman, the Islamic, the Brahmanic and the Far-Eastern. The Islamic civilization was most interesting because it ran athwart all of them. He was glad to see in India the Islamic Research Association had already started a very useful work of research.

His Highness the Aga Khan then complimented Hon. Sir Shah Muhammud Sulaiman, Mr. Ivanow, Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Dr. M. B. Rehman and Mr. Asaf Faizee for the noble work they had taken in hand and advised them to be in touch not only with Aligarh and Dacca Universities but also with the modern Universities in Persia, Egypt and other countries for their research work. The main lines of their work lay in translation and interpretation. The interpretation must be critical and their watch word being "truth." He was convinced that Islam had nothing to fear from critical research coming from her own children. In India there were many especially libraries in Indian States which were not touched yet. Central Asia had not opened out her treasures yet. Persia and Arabia were also capable of opening new treasures.

DONATES RS 1,000.

His Highness the Aga Khan promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the Islamic Research Association. He hoped Muslim leaders would come forward to help the society generously. It was true that India was poverty-stricken and was passing through an economic struggle but he thought that by the research of Islamic culture, they would make a new source of light and leading. He advised

(Continued in column 5.)

"Lie awake nights?
DRINK
POSTUM
contains no caffein!
"I SUFFERED from sleeplessness. I decided to drink Postum twice a day and noticed an improvement almost immediately. Within a month I was sleeping soundly as a child."
B-37

If Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the Manufacturers of

HALL'S DISTEMPER

SHOULD BE VERY PROUD, THOUGH THE FIRST WASHABLE OIL-BOUND DISTEMPER TO BE MANUFACTURED IT STILL

REIGNS SUPREME

Sole Agents:—
William Jacks & Co.,
P. O. Box 335, BOMBAY.

RESERVE BANK INAUGURATION NUMBER

Early April Supplement of Indian Finance

In celebration of the creation of the Reserve Bank of India, "Indian Finance" has arranged to issue, early in April, a Reserve Bank Inauguration Number, to mark the importance of the occasion, to set out the significance of the institution, and to stress its meaning to national economic well-being.

The Special Supplement will be a fitting commemoration number: more, it will be a fully educative record.

It will seek to educate the lay public on the mysteries of reserve banking, the exact place of the Reserve Bank in the national banking system and general national economy, the status and the balance-sheet-story of the member banks that will be joining the reserve banking system.

Special articles have been fixed up, of which the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—

(1) "Empire Central Banks" by Sir Cecil Kisch.
(2) "Central Banking and World Depression" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(3) "Future of Gold Standard" by Mr. Maurice Green, Editor of the "Financial News," London.
(4) "My Plan for Nationalising Central Banks" by Mr. Francis Williams, City Editor of the "Daily Herald," London.
(5) "Recent Changes in Central Banking Technique and Practice" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(6) "The Bank for International Settlements—its past, present and future" by Dr. Paul Einzig.

Full balance-sheet studies of each of the important banks will be furnished in the Special Number.

We have also arranged for various articles on various aspects of the Reserve Bank of India, its constitution, its working, its relation to the money market, its significance to national banking development, its co-ordination with Treasury authorities, etc.

Rates for advertisement are Rs. 200 per page and Rs. 125 per half page.

The price per copy of the Special Number is Rs. 3. But it will be supplied free to subscribers of "Indian Finance."

Non-subscribers of "Indian Finance" who wish to have copies of the Reserve Bank Inauguration Number must register their orders before March 10. Such orders should be sent to:—Secretary (circulation), "Indian Finance," Calcutta, together with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 3 per copy.

MANAGING EDITOR,
"Indian Finance,"
20, British Indian St.,
Calcutta.

Famous throughout the world

OCEAN BLADES

Sole Distributors:—
Post Box No. 381, BOMBAY.

"People Showed Restraint In Spite Of Firing"

M. L. C.'s EVIDENCE IN CHIRNER MINAR DEMOLITION SUIT

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 23.

Before Mr. L. C Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, six witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs were examined to-day in the Chirner Minar Demolition suit filed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, president, and Mr T. N. Bedekar, Secretary of the Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council and two police officers for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, being the amount spent on the structure, and a nominal sum of Rs. 200 as mental damages, plus costs.

Mr. B R. Damle appeared for the plaintiffs and Diwan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader (Bombay High Court), with Mr. A. V. Chitre, Government Pleader (Kolaba District), for the defendants.

Mr. Damle objected to a certain document (photograph) on behalf of the defendants going in at that stage.

Diwan Bahadur Shingne said that he got that document from the Secretariat only a week before.

The Court, however, admitted it after recording the objection.

PRELIMINARY FACTS.

When the Court decided that the plaintiffs should open the case, Mr. Damle, giving the preliminary facts, said that on September 25, 1930, Jungle satyagraha took place at Chirner. In the course of the firing and beating some officers and villagers died at the place. It was a very big event. Inquiries were made in Courts. Newspaper publicity was given. The matter was decided in November, 1931. Next month the Chirner Memorial Committee came into existence and they set up a structure in masonry on which was painted a writing. At the end were given the names of the officers and citizens, who died on the day of firing. The opening ceremony was performed on January 3, 1932. Two days later the Government Ordinance (bearing the date of January 4) was published in the "Gazette."

Mr. Damle, proceeding, said that the action taken by the police officers in "demolishing" the minar on June 7, 1932 without a warrant from the Magistrate, and in producing the stones and other materials before the Court to obtain an order for their second destruction was not under the Act and in good faith. Further the writing was no more news, but matter of public history, as the obelisk was in existence for about six months. On June 9, 1932 when the plaintiffs wrote to the District Magistrate as to why the minar was destroyed, Mr. T. N. Bedekar was informed that action was taken under Section 61 of the Press Act.

Mr. Bedekar was further asked to abstain from taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement and from reconstructing the memorial. That notice was, however, withdrawn on June 14, 1934.

Mr. T N. Bedekar, Secretary of the Memorial Committee and the second plaintiff, in the course of his examination-in-chief, stated that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was the president of the Memorial Committee. Having gone to Geneva, he was not in Court.

Proceeding, witness stated that the plot of land was given as a gift by one of the residents of that place. The possession was in their hands. The column was built with "Malad" stones. The expenditure of building the minar was from Rs. 950 to 1,000. The account submitted was correct.

The tablet, continued the witness, related the incident that occurred on September 25, 1930. That matter was old and known to many. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate held an inquiry within a week or so of the incident. Then police investigation was carried out at Panvel, Chirner and other places.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA ECHO.

Cross-examined by Diwan Bahadur Shingne, witness stated that in September 1930 there was forest satyagraha. Some had gone to offer passive resistance, while others were mere spectators. The number of the former was 25 and the latter about 1,000. The people, numbering about 700, of Chirner knew that satyagraha was to take place. People from neighbouring villages had also come there. The procession started from the temple of Chirner. Satyagraha was decided upon a fortnight before. Volunteers were sent round to inform that satyagraha would begin on a particular day. Propagandists used to tell villagers to cut small branches and grass as a protest against forest laws. Unfortunately a situation arose for police firing. Other persons than satyagrahis might have done something or the clash with the police brought about that situation.

Proceeding the witness stated that approximately five to seven days prior to January 3, 1932 the work of constructing the memorial began. Prior to commencement about 7 or 8 persons met and decided to raise a memorial with a view to continue their names to posterity. Their intention was not to memorise Chirner satyagraha. The satyagraha was a great event but it had no connection with the memorial. The dead were not specially noted persons. Because some unfortunately died, a memorial was raised to them. The forest satyagraha was not meant to be given importance. The memorial was for two reasons: (1) to keep alive the memory of the faithfulness to non-violence and grave and noble conduct shown at the time of firing by the Congress volunteers, (2) to continue the memory of the dead. There was no resolution to that effect. What witness said was from his personal knowledge. Five officers' names were mentioned because they died. The first portion of the inscription did not apply to the officers. Citizens and officers were treated alike after they were dead. It was not true that their names were included to give a colour (D. B. Shingne remarked that it was his case that the officers' names were included with ulterior motive). The accounts in the original were written in his hand. There were slips then, but they were not "now." Witness was looking to the work. He had not kept a muster roll. Witness accepted it from the list given to him. The inscription would not create an impression on readers that the Government fired on their subjects.

There might be some people who might have thought that the Government had done a bad thing in firing at satyagrahis. Witness was enraged but he restrained himself at the time of satyagraha. He was dejected when he heard about the demolition of the minar. Mental damage asked for was nominal. Several contributions were received towards the expenditure of the memorial. Witness had got the names but they were not to be disclosed. Witness was convicted for abetment of forest satyagraha (theft) and was fined Rs. 100.

Re-examined witness stated that he was not present at the time of the Satyagraha on September 25, 1930. His fine was remitted under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The first portion of the inscription did not apply as well to the citizens who were dead.

IN SPITE OF FIRING.

Mr. N. N. Patil, M L C, giving evidence, stated that he had read about the Chirner satyagraha etc in the newspapers. The event was a matter of history. Witness thought on reading the inscription that in spite of the firing the people showed restraint and non-violence. Witness was of the opinion that if Government fired on any occasion, it would be bad. Witness had not taken part in the forest satyagraha. He had gone to witness Chirner trial of his own accord.

Shankar Bhiwaji, Vinayak Moreshwar and Sakharam Keshav were then examined in connection with the expenditure incurred for raisisg the memorial.

Mr. Vasant Mahadeo Vedak, Pleader, giving evidence stated that he had spent about Rs. 80 towards conveyance charges for "Malad" stones. He had received the amount from the secretary.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he did not take part in jungle satyagraha. In the Chirner case he was one of the accused.

At this stage the evidence for the plaintiffs was concluded.

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday (February 26) for the examination of defendants' witnesses.

HOW GOKHALE DISCOVERED PARANJPYE

(Continued from page 2).

ceedingly happy to spend a few hours in the house in which Gokhale lived and to talk to a few relatives of his that were living there.

EYE ON PARANJPYE.

In making choice of me Gokhale was simply able to tide over the immediate difficulty. He was, however, unconsciously laying the foundation for securing a man that was destined to raise the Fergusson College and the Deccan Education Society in the estimation of the public. This was R. P. Paranjpye. Being my cousin, i.e., my maternal uncle's son and much younger than myself I took his education in my charge. He was quite a boy then who had just passed his Matriculation Examination and stood first in the list. Naturally he accompanied me to Poona and joined the Fergusson College. Gokhale had always an eye on young men who were very intelligent and likely to be persuaded to become life-members of the Society. Since I joined the College, though there were Apte, Agarkar, Kelkar and Gole, Gokhale was practically the guiding spirit of the Society and generally it was through his initiative that things were done. He watched Paranjpye's career which was very bright, tried to influence him from time to time and ultimately got a promise from him to become a life-member of the Society before he proceeded to England on a Government of India Scholarship. When Paranjpye returned after securing the unique distinction of becoming the first Senior Wrangler of India, the life-members of the Society did not like to stand in the way of his would-be splendid career with a chance to rise to the top in the Government Educational Service and they offered to release him from his promise of becoming a life-member. Paranjpye, however, stuck to his word and it was thus that Gokhale got a man of towering ability and fame to be at the head of the Fergusson College.

TWO GREAT MEMORIALS.

One general remark and I have done. The Fergusson College and the Servants of India Society are the two great memorials that stand head and shoulders above all others that he himself has left behind and the public has raised in his memory. He will always be regarded as one of the foremost pioneer Nation-Builders of India and may the like of him be inspired from the younger generation by his splendid example! His is a name that will figure prominently in the history of modern India and I wish Maharashtra gives to India more men of the type of Ranade, Tilak and Gokhale.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from page 6.)

now discuss in a general way the question of preferential payments whether they arise under Section 129 or 230.

It will at once be noticed that in these Sections the Legislature makes an arbitrary assumption in favour of three classes, that is, (i) the Crown or a local authority, (ii) clerks and servants and (iii) clerks and workmen. The object is to secure the interests of Government and the local authorities whose revenues are, and should be sancrosanct and should, in no circumstances (though it is not quite true in the present instance, as I shall show later on), be sacrificed. At the same time, it is considered equitable that Labour should ge treated with equal consideration and is, therefore, placed on a par with the Crown. As against capital, it is the weaker party. Moreover, without Labour you cannot carry on, and it would not be fair to throw on the streets men who have built up the concern and who have enabled the creditors to reap interest and profit, whatever may have been its ultimate fate, for which certainly the workers are not responsible. The Legislature has, therefore, made it obligatory on the part of the holder of a debenture under a floating charge to put himself behind the claims of the Crown and the employees of the company whose asset he has seized. Why has the holder of a fixed charge been exempted?

Arbitrary Distinction

It is the principal contention of the present writer, among others, that the distinction made in this regard between a floating charge and a fixed charge is purely arbitrary, unjust in practice, unworkable in the end and fails to achieve the object in view—to secure, in part at least, the interests of the Crown and the worker. The wiping out of the distinction together with other changes will logically complete and round off the wishes of the Legislature to give a fair and square deal to employees.

It will be noticed that the changes suggested have, so far as Labour is concerned, two objects in view. One of them is to keep steady and stable the interests of the limited liability company to which Labour is giving credit by way of its service, and also to make it worth while for Labour, so far as possible, to keep its activities, in case of a disaster overtaking the concern, within the orbit of the law. What we want is not theatrical demonstration in the streets by dispossessed Labour, but a plan of action to redress its grievances in the forum of the law courts.

(To Be Continued.)

IMPOSTOR SENTENCED

Man Who Posed As Rajkumar Fattesing Gets 18 Months' Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb 25.

Mr. M. R. Mener, Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana, who presided over the Alibaug Sessions Court, has disposed of a case in which Shishrao Pandurang Dighade was charged with personating Rajakumar Fattesing, son of Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhosale of Nagpur and cheating Messrs A. B. Walavalkar, Sub-Inspector of Pen Police, and Krishnarao Khanderao on August 7 and July 28 last respectively on two occasions and with transmitting telegrams which he know to be false and fabricated.

The prosecution case was that on August 7 last the accused went to the house of Sub-Inspector A. B. Walavalkar of the Pen Police and represented to him that the accused was Rajkumar Fattesing, son of Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhosale of Nagpur. He is alleged to have further told the police officer that his step-mother poisoned his wife and son. Further as his own life was in danger he had fled to save his life.

Loan of Rs. 5.

When the police officer was not convinced, the accused requested him to send a telegram to the Dewan Nagojirao Malgojar of Ashta asking him to remit Rs. 500. For telegram charges the accused was alleged to have taken a loan of Rs. 5, and said that he would return out of Rs. 500, which he would receive. The accused, pretending that he did not know English, requested the police officer to write in English the contents of the wire and he then signed in Marathi.

As no reply to the telegram was received, another telegram was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, who replied by wire that the man (accused) was an impostor.

The police officer later learnt that there was no Dewan by name Nagojirao Nagorao was the police patil and brother-in-law of the accused. Fattesing was in Nagpur and had not been to Bombay Presidency for the past few months.

The accused admitted having represented as Fattesing, but denied having sent telegrams.

The Judge convicted him on charges under Sections 419 and 420 read with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code (the accused having four previous convictions) and under Section 29 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, and sentencen him to eighteen and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively on the two charges. Both the sentences to run concurrently.

MADE FITTINGS WITHOUT LICENCE

B. E. S. T. Apprentice Fined For Breach Of Indian Electricity Rules

An apprentice in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. who was found guilty of having installed some electric fittings in a house at Gowalia Tank Road, without a licence was sentenced by Mr D N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate, third Court to pay a fine of Rs. 45, in default two weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. J M. Postvala, Electrical Sub-Inspector, Public Works Department, the complainant in the case, stated that Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghadiali an apprentice in the B. E. S. T Co. had executed some installation work in a building in Gowalia Tank Road. It was an offence under the Indian Electricity Rules of 1922 to carry out electric installations without a licence.

Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared for the complainant.

Mr N. C Bharucha for the accused denied the charge.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution case and convicted the accused and passed orders as stated above.

CALCUTTA WORKSHOP EXPLOSION

Doctor And Shopowner Succumb To Injuries

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25

Of the three persons injured on Saturday in the explosion of a drum which contained exo-aretylene gas used for welding purposes in the engineering workshop, two died in hospital.

The doctor who happened to pass by the road adjacent to the shop and whose legs were blown off in the explosion, succumbed yesterday while the proprietor of the shop died on Saturday night.

The third man is progressing.—United Press.

Corrupt blood eats away the skin

Popular good sense is not mistaken when it ascribes to blood poisoning the disgusting train of skin diseases: ring-worm, acne, psoriasis, erythema, sycosis, eczema, impetigo, prurigo. It is corrupt blood that is also responsible for varicose veins, phlebitis, varicose ulcers, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, giddiness, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, nephritis, arterio-sclerosis and also women's diseases: menopause, painful menses, difficult puberty, leucorrhoea, metritis, tumours, fibromas. To overcome the ills that worry you and to win back your health, you must therefore free your blood from the poisons which make it foul and sluggish. RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER will make new blood for you, pure, fluid, able to carry to all your organs life-giving principles. Its powerful action on the blood explains its wonderful cures. Patients given up by their doctors have been snatched away from death by RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 657—Bombay.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing etter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S India.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Steady Tone In Crossrates

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Weak But Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb 25

On Monday, cross rates ruled steady after two-sided changes.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was comparatively steadier to-day. There was some short covering and trade calling at the decline.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Gold was slightly easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT WEAK BUT LINSEED QUIET

Wheat was weak but linseed was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES EASY

The London Stock Exchange displayed decidedly better feeling on good buying activity. Giltedged securities showed easiness but there was no pressure to sell.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

	New York, Feb 25
Previous closing	12.40
To-day's opening	12.37
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.40
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

	Liverpool, Feb 25
Previous closing	6.85
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 247

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 25

Cotton was comparatively steadier to-day owing to well liquidated condition of the market but in the absence of any particular buying activity, prices could make little headway with operaters watching developments in Washington. The spot situation continued tight while imports of Japanese piecegoods were small although some anxiety was expressed at increased activity last year.

Trading in May commenced at 12.37 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased under March liquidation and some foreign selling coupled with lower Liverpool cables but later the market rallied on covering and trade calling with May gradually improving to 12.41.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.40.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 25

The following were the opening ranges.

March (12.34/12.33) 12.26/12.24
May (12.45/12.43) 12.37/12.36
July (12.52/12.51) 12.44/12.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.90) 6.86
American March (6.85) 6.81
Egyptian January (8.53) 8.51
Egyptian March (8.53) 8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 25
10-45 p m

Broach A-M was quoted at between Rs. 247 and Rs. 247-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 247-8 with New York futures about unchanged.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 25

Previous closing	4.86 3/8
To-day's opening	4.86 3/8
To-day's closing	4.86 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 25

Previous closing	4.86 1/4
To-day's opening	4.86 1/4
To-day's closing	4.86 3/8
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 25

Previous closing	73.40
To-day's opening	73.46
To-day's closing	73.41
Difference	+01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.86-1/4 but thereafter declined to 4.85-15/16 and subsequently again rose to 4.86-3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.86 3/8.

The franc opened at 73.40 and then weakened to 73.35 eventually ralling partially to 73.38.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 73.41

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 25

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	25 1/4d.	25 1/2d.
Spot	25 3/8d.	25 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 25

Gold per ounce (£7-3-11) £7-3-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 25

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 25

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1 6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.55) 5.54 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.93) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 11/32) 1-6 3/4
London on Milan (57.06) 57.18
London on Kobe (1.2 1/32) 1.2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 25

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62/11, 62/11 and 68/13. The market displayed considerable activity on good speculative buying and covering influenced by firmer Shanghai advices with the first settlement steadily rising to Rs. 63/2. Thereafter prices remained steady with slight variations and a closed steady at Rs. 63./2, 63/2 and 69/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/8, 35/3/3 and 35/10/6. Traders displayed more interest due to better overnight foreign advices which induced a good deal of buying while steadier franc rate brought in further buying from banks and local interests. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/8/9, 35/10 and 35/11/3.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 23.

	Season to-date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1933-34	Week. 1934.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	6,800	98	9,925	107	bales
Forward to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,067	103	3,633	108	bales
Exports from U. S. Ports,	3,287	111	5,494	164	bales
Of which to Japan	1,166	32	1,308	56	bales
Of which to China	69	2	197	11	bales
Of which to Great Britain	531	11	937	18	bales
Of which to Germany	267	19	1,076	45	bales
Stock at New York	—	26	—	86	bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,630	—	3,482	bales
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	674	—	1,844	bales
World's Visible Supply	—	8,036	—	10,376	bales
Of which American cotton	—	6,034	—	8,098	bales
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters)	6,084	214	8,380	247	bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,886	43	6,411	80	bales

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 25

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 55, May 58-1/2 and July 60-5/8. Some slight activity prevailed on some speculative buying but the demand generally remained too slow to cause any marked improvement.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96-1.2. Prices declined in the absence of outside interest and commission house selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 12.00. Prices declined on some liquidation and foreign selling but later steadied on some covering with the price standing at 11.99 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 25

The following were the rates at 3-30 p m.

METALS

Tin (£224 1/2 buyers £225 sellers. Quiet) £220 buyers £221 sellers Weak.
Lead £10 1/4 buyers No sellers. Quiet) £10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 1/4) £29 1/4 to £29 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0.9 3/4
Indian Pekoe Higher (1-9) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop Mar-April (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 1/2 buyers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21) £20 3/4 sellers
Lightning Jan (£19) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 7/16 paid and buyers April-June (6 3/4) 6 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£15) £15 1/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

Bombay, Feb 25

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	—
Rates at 12 noon	—
Rates at 3 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	—
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 10-30 p m.	6 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 25
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	4 6 3
Lindseed May	6 11 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

CALCUTTA, Feb 25

In the share market jutes ruled slightly better due to better tone in the Hessian market. Later profit-takers were in evidence. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were dull and the miscellaneous section disclosed no feature of special importance. Government securities were steady. The following are closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 90/4 small lots; three and half per cent Government Paper 97/2 small lots; four per cent loan 1960-70 109-11; five per cent bonds 1935 101; five per cent loan 1939-44 108/5; five per cent loan 1945 55 116/9.

Cotton: Kesoram ordy 4/2.

Coals: Bengal 282 small lots; New Beerbhoom 15, New Manbhoom 65/8; West Jamuria 12/8.

Jutes: Albion 296/8 small lots; Anglo-India 530 small lots; Bally 254/8; Belvedere 443/8; Birla 17/6; Champdany 207/8; Cheviot 248/8; Fort William 390; Gourepore 770 small lot; Howrah ordy 63; India 494 small lot; Kamarhatty 625; Lansdowne 221/8; Naihati 533 small lot; Northbrook pref 147; Orient 224; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 81-1/4; Union 541 small lot; Waverley pref 93.

Miscellaneous: Muzafferpore Electric 9; Bengal Iron 4/6; Indian Iron and Steel 7/12; Indian St. Wagon ordy 68/8; Triten Insurance 233; B I Corporation ordy 3/1; B I Corporation pref 158/8; Bararee Coke 11/12 small lot; Indian Wood Products 33/2 small lots; Bengal Assam Steamship 228/8; Balrampur Sugar 20/11; Basti Sugar 246/8 small lot; Rohtas Sugar 12/4 small odd lots.

Teas: Hasimara 39 small lot.—A. P.

KAFFIRS AGAIN VERY FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

RUBBER NERVOUS ON LACK OF SUPPORT BY POOL

Silver Touches Highest Level Since May 1929

FAIRLY ACTIVE TRADING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 25

On the Stock Exchange, Kaffirs were again very firm; otherwise markets generally were very dull. In Commodities, rubber was rather nervous owing to the uncertainty as to what cut would be fixed by the international Committee to-morrow and the lack of support by the pool, but the turnover was very small. Sterling improved in terms of francs and dollars owing to the intermittent intervention by control and some normal selling in francs.

Silver at 25 1/2 pence touched the highest level since 7/5/29 owing to Indian and Chinese buying meeting very small offerings and the weakness of sterling was also a contributory factor.

Wall Street opened irregular but trading was fairly active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, Feb. 18 £98
Tuesday, Feb. 19 £98
Wednesday, Feb. 20 £98
Thursday, Feb. 21 £97 1/4
Friday, Feb. 22, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 25

Mining shares were a prominent feature. Markets generally were inactive. Giltedgeds were weak but there was no pressure to sell. Industrials in general were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 1/2) £88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 5/8) £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 4 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (32-9) 32-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-10 1/2) 36-9 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (108-9) 107-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (89-0) 89-0
Dunlop Rubber (49/0) 49-0
University Ordinary (27-6) 26-6
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-3
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (135-0) 133-9
P and O S N Co., defd (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Distillers (92-9) 92-9
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 10-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-1 1/2) 48-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (24 3/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51) £52 3/4
L M S Ford (£18) £18
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £132 1/2
London G Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (280-0) 283-9
Goddar New (188-9) 190-0
Moddar New (76-10 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (246-3) 252-6
Spring Mines (185-0) 188-9
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

Dadar Harijan Social Gathering

A social gathering of the Gujerati Harijans residing at Kasarwadi, Dadar, was held under the joint auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Hind Mahila Samaj on Sunday when Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

The gathering was the first of its kind. The Harijan girls entertained the audience by singing "Garba".

Several speakers including the President, Mr. Harkisondas Jhaveri and Mr. C.S. Masekar spoke on problems concerning the social life of Harijans.

The function terminated after distribution of sweets to children and clothes to school-going girls.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 25
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 3/4) £111 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donars Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-0) 32-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-6) 58-6
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (52-8) 53-0
Rand Mines (149-6) 149-6

OIL SHARES

Venezulela Persian (41-3) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (50-7 1/2) 50-0
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 5-9
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 51-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 25

General Motors (dol 30 1/2) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/8) dol 10
U S Steel Common (dol 35) dol 32 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 82 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S S Akbar, Captain A Kier, Agents Turner Morrison and Co from Jeudah.
S S Hokushin Maru, Captain W Nishikawa, Agents O S Kaisha, from Karachi
S S Genoa Maru, Captain K Kurata, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama via Colombo.
S S Durenda, Captain A A Parkin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Karachi via Bhavnagar
S S Weissenfels, Captain H Ahlers, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., from Mohomerah via Karachi.
S S Bahadur, Captain H H Gibson, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., from Java Ports via Colombo.
S S Hadiotis, Captain E Manidies, Agents Scindia S N Co Ltd., from Rangoon via Colombo.
S S Jalaveera, Captain A Batson, Agents Scindia S N Co Ltd., from Calcutta via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES

S S Conte Verde, Captain G Camelli, Agents Lloyd Triestino from Triest via Suez.
S S Bahadur, Captain H H Gibson, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., from Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar.

LOADINGS.

S S Hadiotis for Rangoon
S S Treuenfels for Europe and American Ports.
S S Jalaveera for Karachi
S S Shwedagon for Rangoon, Calcutta, Chittagong
S S Gurna for Calcutta via Coast Ports.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 25

150 Kotak and Co Shegaon 223 3/4
50 Langli and Co Pandurna 16 on
27 Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala Jamjodhpur 211 3/4
100 A Damodar Jalna 223 1/2
100 C Parekh Dharwah 14 on
100 Volkart Bros Kapadwanj 7 on
28 A Damodar Pahur 3 off
62 Narshi Nagshi Khandwa 7 on
58 K Devchand and Co Kurudwadi 15 off

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE IN GODREJ'S CASE

(Continued from page 5.)

libellous, you would not have published it in your paper?

A.—No, unless I can justify it.

Q.—If a libellous statement does appear in your paper it is due to carelessness on your part?

A.—No. I might not even be in the office at the time.

Q.—Then if it is not carelessness on your part, it would be carelessness on the part of some one else?

A.—Not necessarily.

Q.—That means that if you publish a libel, you do it deliberately?

A.—If I do it, I do it deliberately with the object of justifying it.

Q.—Then you publish a libel deliberately?

A.—Don't misrepresent me. I have given my answer.

Witness added that when a statement came from a Government officer or some reliable source, a sub-editor who dealt with it might think it correct and publish it.

Mr. Justice Kania—If a defamatory statement is published and if there is no carelessness on your part or on the part of your staff, the publication is deliberate?

A.—No. It is an error of judgment.

Mr. Shavakshaw then referred the witness to the statement complained of and asked: "Is not the publication of that in your paper a damaging statement?"

A.—Godrej's soaps are well known. They live on this one claim that they contain only vegetable oils and that Godrej alone can manufacture them. In view of this the statement would not damage the reputations of their soaps.

Q.—You still maintain the statement is not defamatory?

EXCEPTIONS IN LAW

A.—"Per se" it is defamatory, but its publication may be legitimate. There are so many exceptions in law.

Mr. Kemp, interrupting, said "Is it right, my lord, to ask the witness about points of law"?

Mr. Shavakshaw (to witness)—I am now asking you as the Chief Editor, not as one who knows the law . . . .

Witness—The Chief Editor must be a person knowing the law, otherwise he would not be fit to be the Chief Editor (Laughter).

Counsel—Very well, you know the law, but don't expound the law.

Witness—If you won't ask me to expound the law, I won't do so (Laughter).

Counsel asked witness what he would have done if he had dealt with the statement instead of passing it on to a sub-editor.

A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION.

Witness replied that he could not answer a hypothetical question like that. He might have done so many things—he might have enquired about it from Mr. Godrej, or the Secretary of the Swadeshi Committee who sent it or the Chemical Analyser, or he might not have published it.

Q.—You consider the publication a damaging charge?

A.—Yes, but with this qualification that the charge may be damaging but might not do any damage.

Further questioned, witness said he knew that Godrej Oil and Soap Co. were not the plaintiff Co. He had published an explanation on August 4, which was comprehensive enough to cover the plaintiffs' soaps, and therefore he did not publish another explanation specifically for the plaintiffs' soaps.

"QUITE UNREASONABLE."

Referring to the letter of the plaintiffs' solicitors asking for an apology specifically for their soaps, counsel asked if the witness considered it unreasonable.

"Quite unreasonable," replied witness. "It was extravagant."

"We don't attach much importance to initial letters from solicitors," he added amidst laughter. "I had already published an apology before they wrote to us."

"THIS EXPLANATION BUSINESS."

Q.—After receiving their letter of August 4, did you not think it necessary to publish another explanation?

A.—I don't understand this explanation business. We had already published an apology.

When counsel pressed the question, witness replied: "We have specifically covered all Godrejs' soaps and this particular libel had no application."

If he added newspapers begin to give way to pressure of this sort and give apologies, there would be no end to it. (Laughter).

Q.—Did you read the statement before passing it on to the sub-editor?

A.—I can't answer. That means I don't remember it. In all probability I might have glanced through it.

Q.—I am asking did you read it?

A.—I have already given my answer in my own way.

His lordship.—He has already given the answer.

Asked if he considered the statement defamatory, witness replied that a matter might be defamatory but might not be defamatory in law.

MR. DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness for the defence was Mr. Desai, secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

He said that the Committee used to send their special representatives on the Alembic Exhibition Train to gather information about Swadeshi goods from different provinces. He had sent the statement in question to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Cross-examined by Mr. Shavakshaw, witness said that the statement contained extracts from the reports submitted by their representatives. He knew that Godrej's soaps were advertised as being free from animal fat and that many orthodox Hindus used to buy them for that reason.

Q.—The statement would come as a shock to many orthodox Hindus?

A.—It didn't occur to me then. To-day I know it.

Replying to his lordship, witness said that a statement from the Swadeshi Market Committee would carry weight with the public.

This closed the evidence for the defendants.

WHAT IS "TALLOW?"

Mr. Kemp then commenced his arguments.

After explaining the dictionary meaning of the word "tallow," counsel said that if the Court agreed with the plaintiffs that the statement was defamatory, it would raise the question whether it would result in damage to the plaintiffs.

His lordship—There is no question of justification here. The next question is slander of goods.

Counsel then dealt with the question of malice, and submitted that to make the act malicious, it must be done with the intention of causing injury to the plaintiffs. On this point, Counsel cited two English cases, one of which was of Dunlop Rubber Tyre Co. (20 "Times" Law Report).

His lordship—Is there any evidence on this point?

Counsel said that the statement was received from the Swadeshi Market Committee, a source which nobody would ordinarily be doubtful about.

His lordship said the question was how the man who dealt with the statement before publication applied his mind to it.

Counsel said that this was not a case of express malice. As the statement came from the Swadeshi Committee with a covering letter it was published in the "bona-fide" belief that it was correct.

His lordship observed that Mr. Horniman's evidence on this point was damaging to the defendants. He had stated that if he had to deal with the statement, he would have made enquiries or he would not have published it.

Counsel said that even if Mr. Horniman had gone through the statement, he might have yet published it as it came from the Swadeshi Market Committee when you apply your mind to it you have to take a standard.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday, (to-day).

URDU MOSHAIRA IN BOMBAY

The Moshaira that was held at the Memon Jamaat Khana, Abdur Rahman Street, on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bazm-e-Khayal, was indeed a great success. Maulana Hasrat Mohani who is on his way to the Hejaz, was in the chair. Maulana Azad Subhani was the honoured guest of the evening.

Maulvi Nazir Ahmad Khujandi introduced the President and the guests of the evening in most appropriate language and paid a glowing tribute to their great literary talents. Very few people in Bombay knew that Maulana Azad Subhani was also a poet, and the huge gathering that had collected at the Jamaat Khana felt highly pleased with the recitals of poems by them. Maulana Azad Subhani is also going to the Hejaz to perform his haj.

In all about forty poets participated in the Moshaira. The audience enjoyed the recital of the ghazals and poems to the utmost as could be judged from the clappings and its appreciative remarks. The function was unique in a way, as Maulana Hasrat nowadays never takes part in Moshairas. But he has very kindly given a promise to the Bazm-e-Khiyal that every year, while on his way to the Hejaz, he would preside at its Moshairas.

The audience consisted of doctors, hakims, editors, corporators, Government servants, journalists, merchants, etc. There were several young Memons as well and they were thoroughly delighted with the entertainment.

In addition to the President and Maulana Azad Subhani, Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, and Umar Rajab were also garlanded in the middle of the Moshaira.

Poems of Khuiandi, Shaida, Mushtaq, Chishti, Ashiq, Fasahat, and several other poets deserve a special mention.

Steels And Powers Look Up

Cements And Mills Improve

Market Displays Firm Tone But Buyers Cautious

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The local Share Bazar again displayed firm tone to-day and fairly large budli business was done. Differences were attractive to investors and the market although fluctuated comparatively within a narrow range, prices as a result of day's trading show further improvement.

STEEL AND POWERS FIRM.

Tata Steel and Power shares recorded further rise and although buyers were cautious, there was utter scarcity of sellers. Urgent short interest is well covered and the market looks like developing some irregularity with moderate setback.

CEMENT AND MILLS BETTER.

Diminishing fears of Excise duty on the Cement Industry, influenced some enquiry for Cement Shares which also recorded rise. The technical situation of mill shares being healthy owing to recent liquidation, the market in this section exhibited good undertone.

BELLAPUR AND BURMAS IMPROVE.

Bombay Burma, Bellapur and Indian Cement Shares were active to-day with a good enquiry and prices recorded further improvement.

PREPARING FOR BUDGET.

The market is preparing for the annual Budget. Bulls are confident of higher prices and Bears have no nerves to sell short. Thus the main trend of prices still indicates higher level, we will not be surprised to see some relapse in the near future.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 25

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	947 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	298 2
100 Central India	383 2
100 Colaba	147 8
100 Coorla	117 8
100 Crescent	7 ¼
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	130 0
100 Gokak	215 0
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	103 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	235 0
250 Laxmi	790 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1370 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	191 4
100 Osmanshahi	70 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 945, 943, 947, 948
Century 293, 295, 298
Central India 370, 373, 371, 372, 380, 383
Colaba 146, 147, 147/8
Kohinoor 235, 233, 235
New Great 197, 198, 191/4
Simplex 101, 102
Swadeshi 240, 243, 241
Bundi 40/10, 40/6, 40/14, 41
Indian Cement 436, 432, 437, 442, 445
Tata Steel Dfd. 732, 735, 730, 736, 738, 736, 742, 738
Tata Steel Ord. 158, 159, 157/8, 159
159/12, 159/8, 160
Bombay Steam 307
Bombay Burma 427, 432, 430, 429, 431
Tata Hydro 178/2
Andhra 1780, 1782, 1775, 1785 1790, 1786/4
Tata Power 1720, 1715, 1717, 1712, 1720, 1722, 1725

100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	40 8
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	100 0
100 Swadeshi	241 4
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1475 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	105 8
25-50 Central Bank	41 8
500 Imperial Bank	1630 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	407 8
50-100 India	126 8
5 Union	5 1¼
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	41 4
70 Gwalior	128 2
160 Indian	446 4
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord.	393 12
75 Okha	222 8
10 Punjab	27 4
100 Shahabad	395 0
70 United	81 4
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 4
15-75 New India	49 0
200 Oriental	4800 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 7
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
100 Andhra Valley	1786 4
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	168 2
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 12
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	197 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/14 and declined to Rs. 96/12. At this level there was some buying and prices rallied to Rs. 96/14 and closed at Rs. 96/13.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 25

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/8; Highest Rs. 34; Lowest Rs. 33/5; Closing Rs. 33/14/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/10; Highest Rs. 45; Lowest Rs. 44/4; Closing Rs. 44/14/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/2; Highest Rs. 24/13; Closing Rs. 24/12

100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1725 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	870 0
100 Amr. Patty	123 0
100 C Province	89 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujarat	91 0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92 12
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	776 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	31 8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	737 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	159 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	206 4
50 Belapur Sugar	315 0
250 Bombay Steam	307 8
125 Bombay Burma	430 0
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4 0
50 Bombay Telephone	117 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	168 2
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	560 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	615 0
15 Scindia	12 4
30 Tata Construction	82 0
25 Tata Oil	21 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by weakness of Wall Street Market and disappointing export demand.

International textile trade shows no improvement and there is considerable falling of in demand from consuming countries. Protective tariff walls and currency manipulations have had favourable effect but for further improvement there is less confidence at the moment in the absence of any fresh measures.

In America professional operators are afraid of taking more interest in cotton as too many uncertain factors are hanging over the situation. Cheapness of outside growths had unfavourable effect on consumption of American cotton and U.S. Mission to find out export possibilities left for Europe but there is utter absence of any enthusiasm.

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Saturday there was considerable long liquidation in March position and the New York Cotton Market displayed weak tone. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points with May 12.45. There wa scattered buying at the opening which resulted in an improvement of 2 points from the opening level and May delivery was quoted 12.47 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 7 points from the highest level on increased selling and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 12 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 5 points at 12.61c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (10-13 a.m.) 12.47—.63
N. Y. May Lowest (11-50 a.m.) 12.40—10
Liverpool May Highest (11-15 a.m.) 6.85
Liverpool May Lowest (10-15 a.m.) 6.83—02

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Cotton featureless but trade a good buyer on declines. Our opinion for other commodities unchanged."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market eased on March liquidation

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities. March liquidation due to worse business situation. Do not think decline will go much further.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Minimum of business passing. Trade calling met by liquidation and hedging.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Columbia Gas	5
American Tel. and Tel.	104
Western Union Telg.	36 1/2
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	15 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10 1/2
Erie R. R.	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	20
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	29
Amr. Tobacco B.	81
Dupont de Nemours	94
Goodyear Tyre	21
Int. Tel and Tel.	8
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 1/2
American Smelting	35
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvester	38
Ford Motors of Canada A.	30
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N. J.	40
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg.	19
Chase Bank	24 3/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	29
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Canadian Pacific	12
Radio Pref. B.	42
Amr. Locomotive	13

Total business 1/2 million
Market weak further decline possible on Monday

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd February	17,358
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,142,012
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,134,952
Increase	7,060

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with May 6.85. It was a narrow market with small Bombay selling. There was fair trade support and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points. The market closed steady at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.12d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 6.03, May 6.04 and May 6.0.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one to two points and spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.89. Uppers futures advanced 2 to 3 points and spot cotton prices rose 2 points at 7.64d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 points at 13.51.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The market was easier on the weakness of Wall Street and some March liquidation. Uncertainty over legislation for the new crop and the fear that Government may release part of its holdings on advances is checking bullish enthusiasm though reports are to hand that Government is considering holding over five million bales of loan cotton till July 1936.

Dunn Brad St. states that American business is again giving more convincing manifestations of rising to new heights for the year but there is little enthusiasm in the markets which continue colourless.

STOCK SITUATION

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"There is little doubt that the American Government is becoming uneasy owing to the diminishing exports, which are now down at 2,991,000 bales, against 5,020,000 bales a year ago. Although every avenue is being explored to help to find an outlet, it is not thought that the present holdings will be sacrificed at a heavy loss and a bill has been introduced into the Senate to give powers to the Secretary of Agriculture to hold the present stock indefinitely."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Khadi—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 8 3
Bradbury	"	0 7 6
E D S. Group	"	0 7 3
Sasoon	"	0 7 3
Century	"	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	"	0 7 9
Great Colaba	"	0 7 6
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 In.)		
Gangaghar	"	0 9 9
Madari Brand	"	0 10 3
Moon	"	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	"	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Western		0 11 3
Hindustan	"	0 11 3
Century	"	0 10 9
Long Cloth X Quality.		
Barsi Mill	"	0 9 9
Appollo	"	0 10 3
Century	"	0 10 4½
Jam	"	0 10 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	"	0 10 6
Textile	"	0 10 6
Spring	"	0 10 6
Digvijay	"	0 10 1½
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	"	0 10 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 10 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 9 9
Pehlad Siwala	"	0 9 10½
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0 9 7½
Western 91½—92½	"	0 9 9
Digvijay	"	0 9 6
Tijuri	"	0 9 9
Bharat Mill	"	0 9 9
Sundri	"	0 9 9
Jubili	"	0 9 6
High Class Long Cloth.		
Alexandra 548	"	7 4 0
Alexandra 542	"	6 15 0
Kutiya	"	6 2 0
4141	"	6 12 0
50050	"	5 2 0
561 Century	"	6 13 0
7171 Shapurji	"	6 2 0
Long Cloth Vegitable		
Apollo	"	0 9 3
Century	"	0 9 4½
Digvijay	"	0 9 1½
Moon	"	0 9 3
Union	"	0 9 3
Suryodaya	"	0 9 0
Salita		
1215 Manchester	"	0 8 7½
1215 Kalyan	"	0 8 7½
1215 Madhusudan	"	0 8 7½
1215 Sasoon	"	0 8 7½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0 11 3
Crown		0 11 3
Barsi	"	0 9 9
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0 10 6
Barsi	"	0 9 6
Crown 4310	"	0 11 0
Gin Coloured		
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	8 4 0
1415 Ratilal	"	7 8 0
779 Balance)	"	9 0 0
4141 (Balance)	"	9 0 0
1579 MBW Century	"	8 10 0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10		
119 Hirji	"	0 14 4½
2142 Western	"	0 12 6
Lepad Big Size.		
Crown	Per lb.	0 10 1½
Century	"	0 10 0
Spring	"	0 10 1
Tex	"	0 10 1½
Hindustan	"	0 9 10½
Daud	"	0 10 1½
Rechal	"	0 9 10½
Western	"	0 9 10½
Union	"	0 10 0
Apollo	"	0 9 9
Jam Mill	"	0 9 6
Jacob	"	0 9 9
Digvijay	"	0 9 6
Lepad Small Size		
Century	Per Piece	0 9 6
Balance	"	0 9 9
Tex	"	0 9 9
Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14		
Pehlad 8711	"	0 11 0
5250 I Keshri	"	2 6 0
8712 Swan Finlay	"	0 10 9
Gold	"	0 10 9
9312 Sasoon	"	2 1 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 15th March
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1/4
Banks selling T T 273 1/4
Banks buying T T 271
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 127
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 80 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/4 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 11/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 25th inst.
Java/London 7.14 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 73.40 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 20.74 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 14.96 23rd inst.
London/Italy 87.06 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.07 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.86 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.16 1/2 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 427-3-6 1/2 22nd inst. 427-3-11 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/8 22nd inst 25 1/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 25 1/4 22nd inst. 25 3/8 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready closed 22nd inst 55 1/2 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c 22nd inst. 5/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c. 22nd inst 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-7.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-11-3.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-12.
Shipment June Rs. 3-13.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-14-6.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-15-6
Bhadur Rs. 3-12
Kesar Rs. 14-1
Sarayas Rs. 13-7.
African Rs. 13-7
Pertabpur Rs. 13-7.
Java Spot Fl 5.50

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 23.

March	12.02—.01
April	12.06—.03
May	12.20

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 23.

May	2.05—.02
July	2.11—.01
Sept.	2.16—.01
December	2.22—.01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

March	55 3/8—1/4d.
May	58 5/8—1/8d
July	60 3/4—1/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 23.

May	0.96—7/8c.
July	0.91 1/2—3/4c.
September	0.90 3/8+1/8c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,772
Linseed	6,171
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	843
Gingellyseed	232
Poppyseed	9
Groundnuts	6,803
Castorseed	534
Rice	48,231
Myrabollams	1,799
Cottonseed	5,473
Gram	674
Joowar	407
Bajree	133
	Tons.
Coal	162

GOLD & SILVER

FIRM TONE ON INCREASED BUYING

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The local gold market was firm today on inereased buying. There was scarcity of sellers and prices after opening at Rs. 35/8 advanced to Rs. 35/10

Various rumours of more reduction in import duty resulted in further widening of silver prices between the current and the next settlement. The undertone of the market was firm with active buying and April delivery was quoted at Rs. 69/4. At this level there was some profit-taking March delivery fluctuated between Rs. 62/8 and Rs 62/12. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.6 11/16.

	Rs a p.
Ready silver	62 15 0
1st settlement	62 15 0
2nd settlement	69 1 0
Ready gold	35 9 0
1st settlement	35 9 6
2nd settlement	35 10 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal Feb. 23.

March	55.30+.40
May	55.90+.30
July	56.40+.25

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 188 at Cross Rate 4.86 3/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935—247/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.80 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 247/8—New York May 12.40 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.86 3/8.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 23.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/8 cent to 55 3/8 cents.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Feb 23

Marhowrah	8 7 3
Pachrukhi	8 8 0
Pertabpur	8 5 0
New Savan	8 4 0
Sarayan	8 9 0
Ghughly	8 4 6
Basti	8 10 0
Ramkhetan	8 6 0
Luxmiganj	8 7 0
Padrauna	8 3 0
Padrauna Local	8 2 0
Pipraich	8 5 0
Siswa Bazar	8 4 3
Nawabganj	8 9 0
Savan (Indian)	8 3 0
Khadda	8 4 0
Khadda Local	8 3 0
Motipore	8 9 0
Khatauliyan	8 4 0
Sitalpur	8 10 0
Captaingani	8 5 6
Hathua	8 2 0
Chitauni	8 6 0
Tamkohi	8 5 0
Tamkohi	8 5 0
Harkua	8 5 0
Harkua A	8 2 0
Buxar	8 12 0
Behta IA	8 10 0
Dehri	8 12 0

Remarks:—
The market is quiet for ready goods

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Fortieth Report

The following report will be placed by the Board of Directors at the 24th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank to be held on 5th March:—

The Directors beg to place before the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1934.

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December 1934 including the sum of Rs. 5,65,824-8-0 brought forward from the last year's account and after providing for bonus to staff amounts to Rs. 29,50,516 13 0

An ad-interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1934 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax on 6,72,528 shares absorbing Rs. 5,04,396 0 0

Amount provided for Doubtful Debts. Rs. 11,75,000 0 0

Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings. Rs. 2,00,000 0 0

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super Tax Rs. 50,000 0 0

The balance of Rs. 10,21,120-13-9 the Directors now propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1934 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax i.e. annas twelve per share on 6,72,528 shares, which will utilise Rs. 5,04,396 0 0

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,16,724 13 9

Rs. 29,50,516 13 9

The shareholders will be pleased at the satisfactory progress made by the Bank during the year. Our deposits now stand at more than Rs. 24 crores. The values of our Investments have appreciated considerably and show a good surplus over the holding values.

During the year under review two new Local Branches were opened at Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar and two Sub-Branches were opened at Agra and Hyderabad (Sind).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 247/12 for Broach A/M. and declined to Rs. 247/4 on scattered liquidation. At the decline there was some buying and short covering which improved prices to Rs. 248/4 and the tone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but it opened steady at a loss of 4 points. The local market remained steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 248/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs 248/8
Broach J/A Rs. 246/12
Oomra March Rs. 222/12
Oomra May Rs. 221/12
Bengal March Rs. 147/4
Bengal May Rs. 148/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	... 157	153	149	146
Panjab	... 157	153	149	146
Rajputana	... 157	153	149	146
Oomra No. 3	233	230	227	223 ...
C P No. 1	251	248	245	241 ...
C P No. 2	241	238	235	231 ...
Broach No 2	... 270	266	262	257

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	167
Bengal Fine	...	155
Bengal F.G.	...	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	151
Wardha-Hingt	...	248
Nagpur Saver	...	249
Pundhurna	...	234
Yeotmal	...	233
Arvi	...	233
Ellichpur	...	230
Amraoti-Berar	...	227
Khamgaon	...	228/30
Mulkapur	...	225/27
Khandesh	...	220/22
Jalna/Sailu	...	220/22
Burwah Sanavad	...	232
Broach Fine	...	264
Punjab/American	...	292
Punjab/American mix	...	267
Cambodia	332	...
Miraj/Sangli	252/262	...
Kampala	...	377
Busoga	...	375
Jinja	...	373

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	22-2-35	This year.
Khandesh	1,290	143,455
Central India	1,509	47,800
Barsi and Nagar	288	68,139
Hyderabad-Gaorani	357	26,206
Berar	3,782	215,638
Central Provinces	1,130	49,582
Total Oomras	8,356	591,720
Dholera	1,428	91,034
N.-W. Provinces	23	26,878
Rajputana	...	10,880
Sind-Punjab	1,094	222,422
Broach	1,664	37,751
Coompta and Dharwar	16	30,070
Westerns-Northerns	123	22,629
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	28,941
Persian	...	2,304
American	...	7,751
Egyptian & African	1,165	113,292
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	104
Total	13,869	1,155,881

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st February.

In full-pressed Bales.

	22-2-35	This year.
Europe	2,723	178,332
Japan and China	7,609	487,002
Coast Ports	...	11,132
Up-country by Rail	...	104,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	29,954
Total	10,332	810,843

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 25th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 252	249
12-30	Rs. 253/4	250/4
1-30	Rs. 253 settlement	250
4-30	Rs. 253/4	250/4

April-May 1934-35 July-August 1935

Highest 253/4 250/4
Lowest 251/8 248/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 23-2-35	3893000	6406000
Receipts Yesterday 23-2-35	25000	8000
Exports to date 23-2-35	3240000	5426000
Stock at Ports 23-2-35	2630000	3482000
Stock Interior Towns 23-2-35	674000	1844000
Stock Liverpool 23-2-35	895000	1056000
Visible Supply 23-2-35	6034000	8098000
Quantity in sight 23-2-35	6800000	9925000
Quantity out of sight 23-2-35	6084000	8380000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Broach A/M. Op. 249; Highest 249 1/4; Lowest 247 1/4; Closing 248 3/4

Broach J/A. Opening 246 3/4; Highest 246 3/4; Lowest 245; Closing 246 3/4

Oomra Mar. Opening 224 1/4; Highest 224 1/4; Lowest 222 3/4; Closing 223 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 223; Highest 223; Lowest 221 3/4; Closing 222 1/2

Bengal March Op. 148; Highest 148 1/4; Lowest 147; Closing 148 1/4

Bengal May Op. 149 1/2; Highest 149 1/2; Lowest 148 1/4; Closing 149 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 10 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 8 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 22 1/2

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935

'Award' Helps None, But Europeans

MALAVIYA'S SCATHING INDICTMENT

Fighting Speeches Mark Proceedings Of Open Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Fighting speeches marked the proceedings of the open session of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, which reassembled this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The "pandal", unlike yesterday, was fully packed and many prominent persons were present.

Pandit Malaviya moved the first resolution condemning the Communal Award: "Resolved that this second session of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference condemns without reservation or qualification the so-called award as being grossly unjust (to Hindus and Sikhs particularly), as making for increased communal discord, as being anti-national and undemocratic and as rendering it very difficult for the legislatures to function on non-communal lines for the amelioration of the condition of the people as a whole as well as because it will have the effect of strengthening British domination over India.

Pandit Malaviya said that the Award would not help anybody except the Europeans and would not allow the tree of true self-government catching roots. They must, therefore, make a grim determination to force it to the same fate as the Rowlatt Act. Unity could not be achieved between Muslims and Hindus as long as there was a third party. Their efforts, which had been crowned with success at Allahabad, were frustrated by the Secretary of State. The speaker declared that if only Indians were allowed to govern India and the joint electorate system, there would not remain a single member of the depressed classes and the economic condition of every section would improve.

Sikhs Determined.

Twenty-four persons spoke condemning the Award. Some of them urged Pandit Malaviya to lead a strong movement to get the Award annulled.

Sirdar Giyani Sher Singh said that the Punjab was the home of the Sikhs and they were determined to secure an effective voice in the Government of the Punjab.

Maulvi Abdussamed (Bengal) supported the resolution.

Abdul Majid Khan (Lahore) declared that communal electorarates would not help the Muslim community economically in the least. They had created in the community a body of persons, who were exploiting Muslims and helping the bureaucracy and themselves.

Mr. Nanak Chand, M.L.C. (Lahore) was shouted down by the audience when he attacked the Congress for keeping silent on the question of the Communal Award.

Resolution Passed.

After three hours' discussion the resolution was passed unanimously.

Dr. R. K. Mukherji moved the second resolution urging the withdrawal of the Government of India Bill.

Mr. Amar Singh said that if the Bill was withdrawn they would be compelled to do what they did to stop the separation of Bengal.

Lal Chand Navalrai characterised the Bill as mischievous as it contained the provision for the separation of Sind, which he said was being done to placate certain individuals and disrupt Hindus and Muslims.

Supporting the second resolution Mr. K. S. Subramaniam said that though he was himself a Congressman, he felt that Congressmen had not done their duty in not rejecting the Communal Award in the Assembly. There had been differences of opinion among Congressmen in the past on vital questions, but they had still expressed their definite opinions on those questions. Why were they then neutral on this question alone?

The resolution was further discussed and carried.

Last Resolution.

The Conference then passed the third and last resolution which stated:—

"This Conference appoints a committee consisting of the following persons (with power to add to their number) to take steps in co-operation with other associations with similar objects to carry on active agitation against the communal award as well as the Government of India Bill as a whole".—Mr. C. Y. Chintamani (President), Pandit Malaviya (Chairman), Mr. M. S. Aney (Secretary), Dr. Tagore, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Mr. Iadhakumud Mukherjee, Raja Narendranath, Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Maulvi Abdussamad, Abdul Majid, Sardars Sher Singh, Tara Singh, Sant Singh and Mangal Singh, Messrs. A. C. Sen, K. K. Malaviya, Brijendra Swarup, Navalrai, Kumar Ganganand Singh, Jagat Narainlal Mathulal, Hireshchandra Chakravarty, J. C. Gupta, Amarsingh, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, S. B. Tambe, N. C. Kelkar, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Pandit Thakurdas, Narsingh Narainsingh, B. K. Bara, V. Naidu, J. N. Basu, Surendranath Malik, Gaurishankar Misra and Faqirchand.

"Don't Preach War."

Mr. Beharilal supporting the resolution said that the agitation against Award should be continued vigorously.

Mr. Harihar Swarup said that the Manabharat was fought and won under Madan Mohan (Lord Krishna) and now they would also fight and win under a Madan Mohan (Malaviya).

Pandit Malaviya remarked: Don't preach war, preach peace."

After Dr. A. C. Sen thanked the president and the delegates, Mr. Chintamani, declaring the Conference closed, said he hoped that the significance of the Conference would not be lost on the British Government in India and Britain. He averred that the award had not the support of any community in India. Mr. Chintamani hoped that the various Anti-Communal Award Leagues would co-operate with the committee formed at the Conference. He believed that an agreed settlement between Hindus and Muslims and others would be the best solution to the communal question, but if no agreement was arrived at, it was no corollary that the Award should be thrust down their throats.

Mr. Chintamani and most of the delegates are leaving tonight.

U. P. delegates are meeting here at the Pataudi House for the purpose of the forming a branch of the league in their province.

Sikhs to Protest.

It is understood that the Sikh Conference is meeting at Amritsar on March 29, 30 and 31 to protest against the Award.—A. P.

Mr. Franz Osten, a director of Ufa films, Berlin, and Mr. Emilka of Munich, who directed the three Indian films, "Light of Asia", "Shiraz" and "The Throw of Dice", arrived in Bombay on Monday from Germany by the Italian boat, in connection with the production of the first picture of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd. In the photo they are seen with Rai Saheb Chunilal and Mr. Himanshu Rai, directors of the Bombay Talkies.

NO BALUCHIS IN BRITISH ARMY

Metcalfe Tells Assembly Why Recruitment Was Discontinued

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

To-day's discussion on the demands for railway grants would be limited to Indianisation of railway services and manipulation of railway rates and freights which will be initiated by the Nationalist Party and European Group respectively through cut motions.

During the question hour the position of the Baluchis in Baluchistan administration was explained to Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon by Mr. Metcalfe who said that the local administration did not recruit suitable educated Baluchi youths for all services in Baluchistan, where high posts are usually filled by promotion. But should occasion arise for direct recruitment to such posts, qualified local men would be preferred to outsiders.

The Government could not give undertaking to reserve certain percentage of posts for Baluchis, nor could the Government treat the Baluchis as a separate entity in regard to representation of minority communities in public services.

The Government are not prepared to give first preference to those Baluchis who are desired in regard to high ranks in the British Indian Army. No Baluchis are enlisted in the British Army. It was used to be done formerly, but they were found unsuitable, the desertion rate among them being abnormally high and recruitment therefore was discontinued from 1925.

The Baluchis settled in the Punjab are enlisted as Punjabi Mussalmans on exactly the same conditions and terms as other Punjabi Mussalmans.

State Prisoners' Allowances.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. P. N. Banerjee that no family allowances had been granted in case of 12 State prisoners detained under Regulation III of 1818, either because they have no dependents or their detention did not affect the circumstances of their relatives. Only two State prisoners applied for permission to appear for University examinations. Arrangements are being made for them to study for examinations and appear in due course.

Mr. P. R. Rau refused to accept the suggestion of Mr. Sri Prakas to instruct the railway authorities to substitute the word 'coolie' by either 'porter' or 'mazdur', because Mr. Sri Prakas did not give any reason for such substitution. The only difference which the Financial Commissioner saw between these words was that both suggested that the word had a foreign origin while the word 'coolie' according to the Oxford Dictionary, is probably of Indian origin and derived from either Tamil or Guzrati.

No War Threatened

Mr. Tottenham assured Mr. Anugrahanarayan Sinha that the Government had no reason to anticipate any war in near future and no confidential enquiry, under the Government of India's orders, is being made in Bihar as to whether private medical practitioners would be willing to volunteer their services in case of war or any national emergency. The Local Government had been asked for information.—United Press.

Many supplementary questions followed Sir Henry Craik's reply to Dr. Banerjee.

Mr. Satyamurthi enquired: How do the Government say that the detention of these prisoners have not altered the circumstances of their relatives?

Dr. Banerjee asked: Were any of these prisoners earning any income at the time they were detained?

Sir Henry Craik: I cannot say that.

Mr. Satyamurthi: How many of these have dependents?

Sir Henry Craik: None of them.

Mr. Sri Prakash: How do the Government ascertain that the detention of these prisoners does not affect other members of their families?

Sir Henry Craik: I made enquiries.

Mr. Sri Prakash: What is the nature of this enquiry?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Has there been any petition for allowance of the relatives of these prisoners?

Sir Henry Craik: I can't say that without notice.—United Press.

C. P. GOVT. BUDGET

Restoration Of Salary Cut Causes Deficit Of Rs. 133 Lakhs

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. J. Roughton, Finance Member to the C.P. Government presented his first budget for the year 1935-36 to the C. P. Council to-day.

The budget, but for the restoration of the 5 per cent cut in salary of the Government servants, would have shown a surplus of Rs. 5.47 lakhs. The position of the budget after the restoration of the cuts is one of a deficit of Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

The Local Government have provided a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs in the ensuing year for elections to the new Provincial Council.—United Press.

A scuffle between the police and some dacoits is reported from Hathanavi village, Kaira district.

It appears that the police chased the dacoits, who were lying in ambush, and who fired a shot, injuring one of the policemen.—A. P.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

M. L. A.s Endorse Dr. Ansari's Appeal

NEW DELHI Feb. 23.

The undersigned have issued the following statement in support of the appeal issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari for the Jamia Millia Islamia:—

"We are very glad to associate ourselves with the appeal issued by Dr. Ansari for the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, the foundation stone of whose buildings will be laid on the 1st of March 1935, at Okhla. In view of the admirable work the institution has been doing now for a number of years we are confident that the appeal would receive a ready and wide response."

Signatories:—

Sir Abdur Rahim (President); M. A. Jinnah; Shaukat Ali (Maulana); A. K. Fazlul Huq; Abdul Matin Chaudhry; Asaf Ali; Mohd. Nauman; Sher Mohd. Khan; Ahmed E. H. Jaffer; Khalid Latif Gauba; Mohd. Shafi Daudi; H. A. Sattar H. Essak; Mohd. Murtaza; Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan; Ghulam Bhik Nairang; M. Ghiasuddin; Mohd. Yakub; Badiuzzaman; Umar Alyshah; Khan Saheb; Mohd. Azhar Ali; Siddique Ali Khan; T. A. Sherwani; Mohd. Ahmad Kazmi and M. A. Baqur.

JAIN CARAVAN AT PALITANA

Free Fight Ensues Between Rival Factions

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Information has been received to the effect that the Jain Caravan led by Sheth Manekla1, mill agent, was arrived at Palitana.

A jewelled coronet, worth several lakhs, was placed on the head of the idol by a rich merchant of Surat, who made the highest bid of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose. Other ornaments, with which the idol was decorated, similarly fetched Rs. 32,000.

A free fight between two rival factions of the caravan, is also reported from Palitana. in the course of which two persons were seriously injured, one of whom is in a precarious condition.—A. P.

ULTIMATUM TO CALCUTTA TRAMWAY

CALCUTTA, Feb 25

The employees of the Engineering Department of the Calcutta Tramway Company, at a meeting yesterday decided to declare strike from March 21 if the Company authorities do not fulfil by March 20 their demands of sick leave with full pay and eight hour day and wage increase to the employees drawing less than Rs. 20.—United Press.

American Consul Killed In Motor Accident

Members Of Picnic Party Picked Up Dead After Terrible Smash

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Mr. Leroy Webber, American Consul in Madras, Mr. A. W. Estey of the Standard Oil Company and his wife and Muslim driver were killed in a motor accident on Sunday evening near Guduvancherry, 24 miles from Madras.

It appears that the party left Madras last evening for Mahabalipura for a picnic. The car is believed to have skidded, left the road and violently dashed against a tamarind tree.

Except the Muslim driver who was found pinned under the car, others were found thrown out and were picked up dead.

The pocket watch of one of the deceased persons was found to have stopped at 4-55 p.m. It is presumed therefore that the accident occurred at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Estey, who are 25 and 23 respectively, are stated to have been married recently the date of 12th October, 1934 having been found engraved on the Wedding ring.

Mr. Webber only arrived recently in Madras from Chefoo (China).

BODIES BROUGHT TO MADRAS.

The bodies of the victims were brought to Madras early this morning by the police. The body of the Muslim driver was handed to his relatives.

The three other victims are all Americans and their bodies were taken to the Royapuram Mortuary. The American Vice-Consul motored to the spot on receipt of information.

The Gudavancherry Police held the inquest and a verdict of accidental death was returned.—A. P.

SALE OF DECCAN COLLEGE

Parsi Baronet Reminds Government Of Promise To Ancestor

POONA, Feb. 23.

In the suit filed by the Government of Bombay before the District and Sessions Judge, Poona, for sanction to a scheme which involves the sale of the Deccan College, four of the five defendants put in on Friday their written statements as stipulated by the Court at the last hearing of the suit when these parties were admitted as such.

The fifth defendant, the University of Bombay, however, submitted an application for further time, stating that it was not possible to file a statement as the matter of taking action in the suit settling a scheme had been referred back to the Syndicate of the University and therefore the University would not be in a position to do so till after the summer vacation. The Judge however ruled that no further time could be granted and rejected the application.

In his statement Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Sixth Baronet, one of the defendants, said that the Government had pledged itself and promised his ancestor the second baronet that the lands etc., were to be used exclusively for educational purposes for all time. That he made the donations for a cosmopolitan residental College and the scheme of giving scholarships from a fund made up from the sale of the College, is, it is stated in the statement, contrary to the pledge.

The Secretary of the Committee on behalf of the Deccan College Gymkhana also opposed the scheme "of converting the College into cash." The Advocate-General, the party, contended, was not competent to bring the suit as there was no material before the Court that the continuance of the College as such had become impossible. The party, however, claimed in the event of the Court's decision being otherwise, the ground occupied by the Deccan College Gymkhana partly given by the Government and partly acquired from the funds of the Club, some furniture, and the presents of all principals and professors such as Wordsworth, Selby, Bhandarkar, Bain and Wilkinson and the Lokamanya Tilak collection of Vedic books.

The Deccan Education Society which runs the Fergusson College, Poona, stated that the Director of Public Instruction, had not replied to their letter asking to be allowed to take over the College on certain terms and that they were still writing to negotiate towards the same end.

The case will come up again in a fortnight's time for the framing of issues.—A. P.

"DETERMINED BOLSHEVIST"

Calcutta Labour Leader Convicted Again For Sedition

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Remarking that the accused is a determined Bolshevist, who was never tired of preaching open and direct incitement to defy the Government, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day, Mr. N. Dutt Majumdar, Bar-at-Law and a prominent Labour leader, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of delivering a seditious speech on December 2 last at a meeting organised under the auspices of the Calcutta Dock Workers Strike Committee.

This is his third conviction in the course of the last two months and this sentence will run independently of the previous sentences one year on the first count and 9 months on the second.—United Press.

UJJAIN MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULT

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, Feb. 25.

The election work of the Municipal Board of Ujjain was over yesterday and as expected, Seth Madanmohan Jain has topped the list by securing highest votes among all candidates of all the five wards. There was great enthusiasm in Sarafa Ward, where eight candidates, including Mr. Jain took part.

Out of 15 seats, in all wards, the candidates of Sarvajanik Sabha have also succeeded.

OBJECT AND PARTS COMPETITION

CLOSES

To-morrow

27th February

Entry Coupons will be found from Sunday Editions, of 10th, 17th and 24th. FEBRUARY.

Solution must be submitted on our,

Entry Coupons Only

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.